

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHOEBUS M. MEHTA, IN 1861.

VOL XVI NO 200-

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 8 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11 Aug.	Macedonia	vessels	11,120
18 "	Majha	"	20,837
25 "	Majha	"	10,933
1 Sep.	Rajputana	will	16,568
8 "	Nalders	"	16,088
15 "	Ranpara	"	16,001
22 "	Rajputana	will	16,568
29 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
6 Oct.	Kaiser-i-Hind	will	11,518
13 "	Nurdunda	"	16,572
20 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
27 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
3 Nov.	Rajputana	"	16,568
10 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
17 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
24 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
1 Dec.	Majha	from	20,837
8 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
15 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
22 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
29 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
6 Jan.	Nalders	"	16,088
13 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
20 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
27 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
3 Feb.	Rajputana	"	16,568
10 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
17 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
24 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
3 Mar.	Rajputana	"	16,568
10 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
17 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
24 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
3 Apr.	Rajputana	"	16,568
10 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
17 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
24 "	Rajputana	"	16,568

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.
SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
10th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
18th Dec.	Dumana	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
16th Aug.	Na kunda	Colombo and Australia.
20th "	Mirzapore	Straits, China & Japan.
3rd "	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
27th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
10th Oct.	Majha	Colombo and Australia.
24th Nov.	Nalders	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

*Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING.



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru	6028	6 Aug.	18 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	"	@22 "
*Seiyo Maru	6550	16 Aug.	30 "
Hakusan Maru	10400	"	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 "
Kitano Maru	8000	"	@19 "
*Totori Maru	5973	15 Sept.	28 "
Haruna Maru	10500	"	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru	5808	30 Sept.	14 "
Kamo Maru	8000	"	@17 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru	8000	23 Aug.	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	6 Sept.	23 "
Hakone Maru	10500	20 "	7 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22000	18 "	25 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th Aug.	Bankura	Burch via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th "	Verela	Burch via Karachi
16th "	Khandalla	East and South Africa
20th "	Karapara	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Kurra	East and South Africa
19th "	Ellora	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Burshe.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mohana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadijan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Hari-shanki (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., L.L.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. P. Govindlal Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserve Fund " 99,500,000

BRANCHES:
Alexandria, Karachi, Seattle, Batavia, Kobe, Singapore, Bombay, London, Shimomatsai, Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, Sourabaya, Calcutta, Lyons, San Francisco, Canton, Manila, Samarang, Changchun, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Dairen, Newchwang, Sydney, Fongtien, New York, Tientsin, Hamburg, Nagoya, Tokyo, Hankow, Osaka, Tsinan, Harbin, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Rangoon, Vladivostok, Honolulu, Rio de Janeiro, Kai Yuen, Saigon.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of **BANKING** and **EXCHANGE** business transacted.

WASHIO, Manager.

SAVE EYES.

Of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Coccinut Brand "LOTUS HONEY" genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA 30, Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Uleer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bander Road, K. Ranchi.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1858.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bhandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 9 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajilal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMEALONG".
Telephone—21079.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Metehant Tailors, BOMBAY
Princess Street.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	" 3,43,794	" 4,46,826
Premium Income	" 17,83,154	" 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	" 82,70,393	" 94,49,160

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alish Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 Compared with others, its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the **LOWEST RATES.**
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED? One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926. **UNSURPASSED BONUS!**

Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End Rs. 22-12 Rs. 18.
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent. **NO OTHER COMPANY IN INDIA** can show **EQUAL RESULTS.**

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

	DAILY EDITION.	
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Yearly	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced MOTOR DRIVER for Chevrolet and Ford Night Soil and other Trucks at once. Apply with copies of certificates stating age, experience and pay expected to HIRACHAND V. DESAI, President, Ghatkoper-Kiroli Municipality.
A 30898.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Sweetener Murtipujak Jain preferred. Apply SHETH ANANDJI KALYANJI, JHAVERIVADA, Ahmedabad, stating minimum monthly remuneration.
A 30597

WANTED—Fully experienced DRIVER—Mechanics. Apply in writing enclosing copies of testimonials and stating experience and wages required to Box No. 2173 Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'.
A 30588

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles. Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Bakh Lane Calcutta.
A R30817

LOANS.

5000—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Anna Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD, Bombay 2.
R R1085

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DUST and LEAF TEAS supplied at lowest possible rates. Samples sent free. Wanted Agents. Apply to Post Box No. 26, COIMBATORE.
R1093

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column.
Inch per Insertion.
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 4 1-2 PER CENT. LOAN 1955-60 AND 4 1-2 PER CENT. BONDS 1934.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances not exceeding Rs. 80,000 in any one case, to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loans remain open:—

(1) The Bank will advance 80 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remainder at the time of application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 5 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of 4 1-2 per cent. Loan 1955-60 he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 1,800 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 470 for 16 months. Similarly if he applies for Rs. 10,000 of 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds 1934 he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 1,950 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 487-8-0 for 16 months.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance plus a 20 per cent. margin.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH,
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 27th July, 1928.
30599

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION AND PRAVESHKA EXAMINATIONS, 1929.

The Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on the 13th of March, 1929. Private candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified and the examination-fee on or before the 13th of September, 1928.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.
Registrar.

Benares,
The 13th of July, 1928.
30761.

NOTICE

ASHBY CLARKE HARRIS is no longer employed by the Gresham Publishing Co., Ltd., Bombay and is not authorized to use their name in any way. Persons dealing with him in respect of their business do so at their own risk.

THE GRESHAM PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED,
Bombay,
30900

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 9th August, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

only Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan actually in his still humble house in Melville in the Company, 'Sudama House', 31, Sprot Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1928, at 12-0 noon (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1928.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. as Auditors of the Company, in place of late Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta.

4th. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
5th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th August, 1928, to SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1928.
30884

By order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 7th August, 1928.
30899

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on MONDAY, the 6th day of August, 1928, a dividend at the rate of Rupees 13/12 (Thirteen and Annas Twelve) per share has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, 'Currimbhoy House', No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at INDORE, on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1928, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on week days and 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturdays, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 21st day of July, 1928.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1928.
30895

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY ROAD OVERBRIDGE AT IGATPURI.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of STEELWORK, etc., required for the above bridge F.O.R. Igatpuri, carriage to be paid at Railway Material Rates by tendering firm.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for Road Overbridge at Igatpuri." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. The tender form with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be received at the Agent's Office, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1928.

7. The result of the tender will be published in the 'Indian Trade Journal.'

By Order,
T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway,
Bombay, 1st August, 1928.
30867

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of the Company, 'Sudama House', 31, Sprot Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1928, at 12-0 noon (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1928.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. as Auditors of the Company, in place of late Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta.

4th. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
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By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1928.
30884

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMED JAMAL KHAN, Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Parbhani, in the District Parbhani, in the Nizam's Dominions, a land-owner and widower deceased.

MAHOMED ABDUL HAMID KHAN, son of Mahomed Jamal Khan, Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Parbhani, in the Nizam's Dominions, temporarily residing at 53, Masjid Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the eldest son of the deceased above-named deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased above-named are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Charles Gordon Fawcett, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

The 25th day of July, 1928.

Messrs. B. G. PANDIT & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30893

HOMOEOPATHY

THERAPEUTICAL Chart for the use of Homoeopathic Pharmacists, Hospitals and Practitioners, Free on application.
3-2, College Street, CALCUTTA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VRAJLAL JIWANDAS and JAVERBAI, wife of Vrajlal Jiwandas, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Detroit, Min Afzal, and in the Panaservatory, which is intended as a gift to or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at the Office at No. 31-33, Humnam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land (since redeemed) situated at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements, stables, sheds, chawls or dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 352-6-9 (Three hundred and fifty-two and six-ninth) square yards or thereabouts, and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 296, New No. 2010, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 57491 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2879 of Bhuleswar Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6516 and 6517, Old Street Nos. 71 and 1 and New Street Nos. 72-A, 72-B, and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the West by Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Gopinath Dinanath Shroff and now of Sumatibai, wife of Kakubhai Ranchhoddas, and on or towards the South by the property of Kamalivala's Mahajanwadi called Gugri Wadi.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1928.

THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30894

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BALKRISHNA NARAYAN CHITALE alias BHAIJEKAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the retired Dewan of the State of Dewass (Junior), Deceased.

BHAIKHANDRA BALKRISHNA BHAIJEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, a student. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HULL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 24th day of July, 1928.
Messrs. SUKTHANKAR & GUPTA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30903

Messrs. K. K. & Co.

(East Street, Poona.)

Sole Agents

FOR SALE OF

"Bombay Chronicle"

(Daily and Sunday Edns.)

at

Poona City, Camp and Kirkee

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Bai KESARBAI, widow of Bhanji Gorbhandas, Bhatia Inhabitant, late of Bombay, occupation household work, residing at Nasik at the time of her death. Deceased.

MULJI HARIDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Holy Chukla, within the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors named in the Will of the deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 27th day of January, 1928.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30902

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 61, 22, 10-20, and 1-6, 94-96, New No. 86, Cases Nos. 256, 267, 268, 279 (portion), 307-308, Memonwade Road, Chukla Street and Qarnae Road.

MENESSE & CO.

COOK—EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
Mafatal Vannalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

Mosquito Curtains

Of extra strong Pure white English nettings
ALL SIZES. ALL QUALITIES

Highest Quality & Lowest obtainable Prices

Square Netting. Round Netting.
Rs. each. Rs. each

6ft. x 3 ft. x 4 ft. 5/8 6/8
6ft. x 4 ft. x 4 ft. 6/8 7/2
7ft. x 6 ft. x 6 ft. 8/4 9/8

PACKING FREE, POSTAGE EXTRA

Any other size or quality to order.
Special Discount for Trade.

THE UNION TRADING CO.

166, Harrison Road. (CALCUTTA)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

WITH
GLENN
TRYON
AND
LEE
MORAN

Laura LA PLANTE
"Thanks for
the Buggy Ride"

NEXT SATURDAY

NORMAN KERRY and MARY PHILBIN

LOVE ME AND THE WORLD IS MINE
Greater than "MERRY GO ROUND."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

SATURDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LATEST 1928.

LAUGHTER-PIECE

OF

HAROLD LLOYD
THE KID BROTHER

A PARAMOUNT RELEASE.

A Picture for ALL THE KIDS—
Father, Mother, Grandmother and Grand-
pop, the Hired Help, the Cousins, Uncles
and Aunts—Everybody!

YOU'LL FIND IN THIS.

All the Breathless Thrills of

"SAFETY LAST."

All the Heart Appeal of

"GRANDMA'S BOY."

All the Glorious Fun of

"THE FRESHMAN."

All the Super Gags of

"FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE."

YOU'LL LAUGH LONG AND LOUDLY.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TODAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

DANCE MADNESS

FEATURING:

CLAIRE WINDSOR AND
CONRAD NAGEL

See the effect of a Dance-Mad World
on the life of a young Married Couple on
their Honey-moon in this thrilling
comedy-drama of marriage a la Charleston
with scenes laid in Europe, Africa and
America.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

A GORGEOUS ITALIAN PRODUCTION

BEATRICE CENCI

featuring an all Star Italian Cast including

MARIA JACOBINI

All the pomp and splendour of old Italy marvelously portrayed.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE MOST GLORIOUS OF ALL SCREEN ROMANCES.

THE NIGHT OF LOVE

With the two most perfect Lovers

RONALD COLMAN

AND

VILMA BANKY

Your eyes have never beheld such
romance, love-making beauty, power and
thrill.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

"SACRIFICE"

BY

Poet Rabindranath Tagore

The Bombay Amateurs will Stage
"SACRIFICE" the Sensational
Indian Social Tragedy in English

BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE

Grant Road Corner.

SATURDAY, 11th AUGUST,
at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Programme of Music at relays by
Prof. DEOHAR'S SCHOOL.

Popular Prices

Booking at S. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row, Fort.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

Presents

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S

Social Film

RAJNI - BALA

Featuring

Miss YAKBAL, Miss HIRA, Mr. KHALIL
Mr. THOMAS and other known stars.

Written by Mr. M. G. DAVE.

Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sun. and
Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

— DON'T MISS —

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

PRESENTS

TO-DAY and during THE WEEK

SHARDA FILM CO.'S

Newest Masterpiece

WINE AND WOMAN

featuring

Miss MANI and Miss ZEBUNNESA

See what DRINK

can do even to a
man past middle age.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE GLOBE

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P.M.

Tie Up Your Dog

put the cat outside, feed the canary

and prepare for the time of your life

"THE

NIGHT PATROL"

Starring

RICHARD TALMADGE

is in the town!

It is all in fun and thrills

when you see this picture!

Also 2 reels Fox Comedy!

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK.

RECENT BUYERS RESOLD—MARKET
AWAITING BUREAU REPORT—BEA-
RISH PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES
FUTURES 30 TO 25 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Aug. 6.

The New York futures market opened at a decline of 4 points but recovered 5 points during the first half an hour on scattered buying. Weather reports were favourable and recent buyers had no nerves to carry purchases over the Bureau report and their liquidation resulted in a decline of 29 points from the highest level at noon. The market is awaiting the Bureau report and in the afternoon the market was quiet and closed at a decline of 30 to 25 points. Spot cotton prices declined 30 points to 19.65.

The New Orleans futures market ruled

LATEST COTTON WEATHER REPORT.

Liverpool, Aug. 7, 9 a.m.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

(1) "Light to moderate rain East Belt, Oklahoma, West Texas."
"Entire Belt cloudy."
(2) "Slightly warmer, light to moderate rains Georgia, New Orleans, Little Rock districts (Arkansas)."

quiet and closed at a decline of 29 to 32 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 19.45.

RANGE.
October 19.67—19.31 Diff. .36
January 19.49—19.20 Diff. .29

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—
January, highest 19.49 (10-28 a.m.).
Lowest 19.20 (12-00).

(1) Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Vicksburg District (Mississippi) Arkansas and Texas.
(2) Market awaiting for Agricultural Bureau report.

Members of New York Cotton Exchange average estimate of crop 14,742,000 bales. Messrs. Unrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th instant as under:—
"Report of increasing weevil activity ignored by recent buyers, reselling before Bureau."

A. Norden and Co.:—
Dated 5th instant:—
"Thank sentiment now convinced weevil menace can be disregarded; should this prove wrong tremendous Bull market probable; longs having liquidated and market speculatively over-sold. Trade best buyers."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 6.

October 19.38—30
December 19.28—26
January 19.21—27
March 19.31—25
May 19.31—28
Middling Spot 19.65—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 6.

October 18.83—29
January 18.82—32
Middling Spot 19.45—25

NEW YORK

NEW YORK 11 A.M.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)
October 19.61
January 19.41
March 19.49

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October 19.53
January 19.33
March 19.44

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 6.

Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 3,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales 1928-29 1927-28
Receipts to date 6,828 15,000 52,000
Yesterday do 5,000 11,000
Exports to date do 28,000 73,000
Stock at Ports 3-8-28 545,000 894,000
Interior Town do 302,000 379,000
Liverpool 3-8-28 763,000 1,174,000
Visible Supply 3-8-28 2,174,000 3,276,000
Quantity in Sight do 13,000 94,000

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange was closed to-day and will reopen on Tuesday

at 11 a.m. when prices are expected to be 73 to 16 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—
From their Liverpool friends:—

8-50 p.m.:—"Wall St. and Southern selling."

From their New Orleans friends:—
(1) "Expect large report but think will have been discounted. Prefer 'long' side over report and on any further break."

(2) "Average guess New Orleans Exchange 14,700,000 bales. Our estimate 14,500,000 bales. Market looks as if over-sold; would by rather than sell."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Average guess New York members 14,700,000 bales."

Private condition:—

Proctar and Gamble 72.4 per cent. Total

crop 15,500,000 bales.

The Commercial Appeal 67.1 per cent. Total crop 14,207,000 bales.

BOMBAY.

LONG LIQUIDATION—EASY LIVERPOOL ADVICES.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Following weakness of New York cotton market, the local market opened at Rs. 371/8 for Broach A.M. delivery and declined to Rs. 370/8 on scattered selling. At this level short covered and prices improved to Rs. 372. There was no buying at this level and Liverpool opening advices being easy prices ruled easy and were quoted at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.A. 339 4 0
Broach A.M. 366 8 0
Oomra D.J. 333 0 0
Bengal D.J. 294 0 0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

The forward market ruled quiet and

rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach J.A. 346 0 0
Broach A.M. 366 4 0
Oomra D.J. 332 8 0
Bengal D.J. 296 0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 7.

August 229.80—270
November 230.80—260
February 230.20—230

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

London Ready and London Forward:

Market is closing.
America Cent 59 1 0
China Opening 2 8 0
China Closing 2 8 2
Ready 61 11 0

O. H. L. N.
1 Sawan 61/9 61/11 61/9 61/10
2 Sawan 61/10 61/12 61/10 61/11
Tejminidi 61/9
Bhadon 61/10 61/12 61/10 61/11
Tejminidi 1/3

GOLD.

Ready 21 7 3
Sawan 21 7 6
Bhadon 21 7 6
National City 21 9 0
N. Manordass 21 8 6
N. Motilal 21 7 3

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Castor-seeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 49/13, Highest Rs. 50/-, Lowest Rs. 49/4/6, Closing Rs. 49/6/6.

Castor-seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 49/3, Highest Rs. 49/6, Lowest Rs. 48/12, Closing Rs. 48/14.

Cotton-seeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 49/6, Highest Rs. 4/10/3, Closing Rs. 4/9/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 56/10, Highest Rs. 56/11, Closing Rs. 56/6/6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 7.

Wheat 9,575 cwt.
Linsed 3,399 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds 209 "
Gingelly-seeds 1,262 "
Poppyseed 339 "
Groundnuts 2,761 "
Castor-seed 2,811 "
Rice 41,359 "
Myrabollams 1,199 "
Cottonseed 5,706 "
Mowrased 6,300 "
Gram 665 "
Jowar 4,310 "
Barley 381 "
Bajra 1,040 "
Coal 34 tons.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 6.

T.T. Berlin on London 20.56
T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.09
T.T. Brussels on London 34.19
T.T. Madrid on London 29.52
T.T. Milan on London closed
T.T. Bern on London 25.22
T.T. Paris on London 124.15

Simple Statement of Facts.

An educated Parsi gentleman of very high status Bombay, writes:—
(Name and Address on application)

In the interests of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to put the following facts in writing:—A sister of mine was declared to be suffering from Uterine tumour, anaemia, and profuse and early period with dyspepsia by Medical practitioners, and an operation seemed inevitable for the first-named disease, but the anaemic condition of the patient stood between her and the operation. To find a way out of the dilemma, we consulted Dr. D. D. S. TANDON in order to try Homoeopathic remedies. I am glad to say that Dr. TANDON has succeeded in bringing about a wonderful change in the patient's condition. All her old troubles have left her except anaemia, for which Dr. TANDON continues to treat her. During the course of treatment which has now lasted over four months, we found Dr. TANDON a very experienced and able Homoeopath, rising equal to emergencies of the occasion, full of sympathy and courtesy.

Bombay, 26th July, 192—

(Sd.)

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath, Chawpati, Bombay.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

B C RATE:—

T T 1/5 27/32

D D 1/5 7/8.

LONDON:—

Banks selling T T 1/5 7/8 Aug.

Banks selling D D 1/5 29/32.

Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.

Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 Oct.

Banks buying T T 1/5 29/32

Banks buying D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 3 Mails.

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Aug./Sept.

NEW YORK:—

B C T T 27-3/4.

Banks selling T T 277.

Banks buying T T 276.

Banks buying 3 Mos. 271.

PARIS:—

Banks selling D D 922.

Banks buying D D 934.

Banks buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T T 125-3/4.

Banks buying 60 Days 122-3/4.

HONGKONG:—

Banks selling D D 138-1/2

SHANGHAI:—

Banks selling D D 180-1/2.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling D D 155-3/4.

JAVA:—

Banks selling D D 90-1/4.

CROSS RATES:—

New York-London 4.85 7/16 6th inst.

Shanghai-London 2/8 7th inst.

London-Japan 1/10 13/32 6th inst.

London-Paris 124.20 Nominal 6th inst.

London-Belgium 34.90 Nominal 6th inst.

London-Switzerland 25.22 Nominal 6th inst.

London-Italy 92.80 Nominal 6th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold Nominal 24-4-11-1/2 6th inst.,

24-4-11-1/2 4th inst.

Silver London Ready Nominal 27 1/16

6th inst., 27 1/16 4th inst.

Silver London Forward Nominal 27 1/16

6th inst., 27 1/16 4th inst.

Silver New York Ready 59-1/8 6th inst.,

59 4th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent.

6th inst., 4 9/32 per cent. 4th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.

8th inst., 4-1/2 per cent. 4th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent.

3 mos. 2-1/2 per cent.

6 mos. 3-1/2 per cent.

12 mos. 4-1

WEATHER IN INDIA

POONA, Aug. 7.

The monsoon continues active in north-east India and has strengthened in lower Burma. The Arabian Sea current has weakened in Malabar but is active in Southeast Madras.

Local rain has fallen on the Punjab Kumaon Hills but the weather continues dry over the rest of north-west India and Central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma Assam Bengal Konkan Malabar and local in Orissa Bihar Punjab Kumaon Hills Mysore Madras southeast Madras Deccan and Madras coast north.

A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Central Provinces east and Bombay Deccan.

The Chief amounts are: Tavoy four inches Amherst two, Bassem Diamond Island Kyaikpyu one and half, Mergui one Cherrapunji eleven, Dibrugarh Hukitala three, Dibrugarh Dinajpur Darbhanga two, Cox's Bazar Jalpaiguri Darjeeling one and extension along the western Himalayas, Chakrata quarter, Dalhousie one, Simla half, Cuddalore one and half, Bangalore one, Salem Coonoor three quarters, Mercara Mangalore Madras Cuddalore half Ratnagiri Vizagapatnam quarter.

Forecast: Further increase in Burma and extension along the western Himalayas. —A. P.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th of August, 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The monsoon has been active in north-east India and heavy rain has again fallen in the sub-montane districts of Assam and Bengal. The Arabian Sea current has extended in the south of the Peninsula, but the break in the rains continues in north-west India and the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—An increase of rain in Burma.

Burma:—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Lower and locally in Upper Burma; Myittha has had 2.1in., Victoria Point 1.4in., Mergui 0.9in., Amherst 0.9in. and Bhamo 0.4in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

North-east India, including Orissa:—Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Orissa, and local in Bengal and Bihar; Dibrugarh has had 4.5in., Dibrugarh 3.7in., Jalpaiguri 2.7in., Cherrapunji 3.3in., Balasore 2.4in., Cox's Bazar 1.7in., Borahpur 1.1in., Darjeeling 1.1in. and Purnea 0.5in. Skies are heavily clouded generally. Maximum temperature was below normal in Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces:—There has been local rain in the Central Provinces East and the Kumaon Hills, with a few falls in the United Provinces East and the Central Provinces West; Gorakhpur has had 1.5in. and Jagdalpur 1.7in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Central India West and the Central Provinces West lightly to moderately clouded in Behar and Central Provinces East, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the United Provinces West, Central India East, Behar and the Central Provinces East. Mainpuri recorded the highest maximum temperature of 100 deg. yesterday.

North-west India:—Local rain has fallen in the Punjab hills; Dalhousie reports 0.3in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat and lower Sind, lightly clouded in Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect in the Punjab, Sind, north Rajputana and north Gujarat. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the Punjab East and North and the minimum alone in the North-West Frontier Province. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 112 deg. at Dalhousie.

The Peninsula:—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and the Madras Deccan, and local in Mysore, Malabar, Madras South-east and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad South; Mangalore has had 3.1in., Karwar 0.9in., Mercara 1.2in., Nellore 0.7in., Mysore 0.5in., Coonoor 0.4in. and Trichinopoly and Bellary 0.3in. each. Skies are overcast in Mysore and Malabar, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Madras South-east. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad South.

Special reports of heavy rainfall:—August 6th, Motihari (Bihar and Orissa) 6.2in., Dinhat (Bengal) 5.0in.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

General Remarks:—The monsoon has weakened in Malabar, but is active in south-east Madras. Weather continues dry over north-west and Central India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the rest of the Madras Presidency and in Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces East and the Bombay Deccan. Skies are clear in Sind, Baluchistan, the Punjab and the

rately clouded in Rajputana, the east United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the Konkan, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the central parts of the country. Temperatures were above normal in the east and north Punjab and most of the United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 104 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—No large change.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Rhuj	0.03
Veraval	0.09
Surat	0.02
Ratnagiri	0.18
Marmugao	0.13
Karwar	0.32
Belgaum	0.13
Hyderabad	0.01
Bangalore	0.94
Mangalore	0.57
Calicut	0.25
Cochin	0.01
Trivandrum	0.15
Nagapattam	0.06
Trichinopoly	0.02
Madras	0.61
Cuddalore	0.46
Masulipatam	0.21
Colombo	0.02

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Observatory 0.02 inch.

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 59.09 inches (12.98 inches above normal).

St. George's Hospital 0.34 inch.

J. J. Hospital 0.08 inch.

Maximum temperature 87 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 77 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

HALF-WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS FOR THE

6TH AUGUST, 1928.

(Received too late for publication in yesterday's report.)

Beawar:—Looks like clearing up.

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS,

6TH AUGUST, 1928.

(Received too late for publication in yesterday's report.)

Station.	Since last telegram.	Inch.
Dohad	0	00
Godhra	27	27
Nandurbar	0	07
Dharwar	0	44
Beawar	0	00
Dohad	9	89
Godhra	27	40
Nandurbar	7	90
Dharwar	12	84
Beawar	9	24
Station.	Annual normal.	Inch.
Dohad	28	89
Godhra	40	25
Nandurbar	22	61
Dharwar	32	65
Beawar	19	51

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 7-8-28, Colaba Point 0.02 inch, Fort 0.34 inch, J. J. Hospital 0.08 inch. Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 59.09 inches, Fort 73.99 inches, J. J. Hospital 58.14 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 50.48 inches, Fort 60.91 inches, J. J. Hospital 49.17 inches. Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 40.51 inches, Fort 60.05 inches, J. J. Hospital 51.27 inches.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7th August 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.780 inches (0.08 above normal). Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .759 inches (1.00 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.021 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.5 degrees (2.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.W.

Force of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 144 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inch.

Total rainfall during the month 0.45 inch.

Total rainfall during the year 59.10 inch.

WHAT IS IN STORE FOR COTTON TRADE?

'CHRONICLE'S' FORECAST
ADVANCED PRIVATE ESTIMATES

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

The first Bureau Report for the season 1928-29 will be issued to-morrow (Wednesday) at Washington, and the same will be received here the same night at about 10. This report will show the condition of the growing American cotton crop and the productive expectancy. It will not determine the size of the crop, but it will crystallize sentiment.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture from the reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, Co-operating State Boards of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges, made on the 8th ultimo an estimate of 46,695,000 acres in cotton cultivation. Along with this report, issued on the 9th ultimo, the following comment accompanied:—

"The acreage of cotton in cultivation in the United States on July 1st is estimated at 46,695,000 acres which is 11.4 per cent. more than in 1927, but 4.2 per cent. less than in 1926. This estimate like those of previous years does not refer to the total acreage planted but only to that portion remaining in actual cultivation on July 1. Allowance has been made in the 1928 estimate for about 150,000 acres of cotton flooded out in Arkansas during the last week of June and for a small acreage similarly flooded in Missouri. The increase in acreage this season is most marked in the less important cotton states, in the extensive area flooded last year and in some other areas where the acreage was sharply reduced last season. California and Arizona are the only States where the acreage this season is greater than in 1926.

Owing to late planting, the need for repeated replanting in many sections and to the impossibility of working the crop out at the proper time, the reported stand of cotton is 6 per cent. below the stand reported by correspondents on July 1st last year."

Unfavourable weather conditions "too wet and too cold" materially interfered with the plantings and all private crop reports issued at the end of June unanimously agreed that the crop condition was the poorest on record during the last quarter of a century. Very wide differences existed regarding Acreage Estimates and some private authorities were bold enough to put down the crop at a low figure of 12,528,000 bales at the end of June.

These bullish private reports stimulated bullish activity in cotton. The speculative interest had increased. The hectic fluctuations in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange aroused considerable criticism among Wall-Street operators. They showed more disposition to try cotton at least for a time. Expectations of materially higher prices were broadened, and several private cables found their way in Bombay too. However, when October cotton reached the level of 23 cents, the general opinion realized that the reported poorest crop-outlook was well discounted, and prices began to retreat. The Government Acreage report proved a bearish bomb-shell, and with the improving crop conditions and the continuance of favourable weather, soon reversed the general sentiment which resulted in drastic liquidation of speculative purchases and some professional selling. This action of the market has resulted in the decline of about 3-1/2 cents per lb. from the highest level; and October option is now quoted at 19.38 c.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Dry goods markets continue dull with a restricted demand and with a view to avoid large stocks of manufactured goods, some mills in America are closing one week every month. European mills are also in the same conditions and are buying only immediate needs. Japan is suffering from adverse financial difficulties owing to political troubles. India is passing through the worst conditions due to general trade depression and foreign coin

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

AGE OF MIRACLES

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly cotton report on the 6th instant:—

AMERICANS:

Nett over the week, the price level in New York is lower by just over a cent on drastic selling following appreciably increased private crop estimates and the continuance of favourable weather.

On Wednesday the 8th instant the first crop estimate of the season is published by the U.S. Bureau of Agriculture and the remarkable increases in private pointers from around 13 millions at the end of

petition. This complex situation has resulted in a continuous strike in Bombay which is now going on for over three months. Latest information received by cable from the United States of America indicates that trade is the best buyer at present.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES. As usual, a large number of private crop estimates are received showing the condition of the crop and probable size as at the end of July. They are as follows:—

Condition.	Crop.
A. Norden and Co.	68.00
J. W. Jay and Co.	69.6
McFadden Bros.	70.9
Miss Giles	70.3
Southern Cotton Co.	68.8
Commercial Appeal	67.1
Japan Cotton Trading	69.4
Proctor and Gamble	72.4
Watkins Bureau	68.5
Clement Curtis and Co.	68.5
Fossick's Bureau	67.4
Norman Mayer and Co.	68.3
Average Guess.	—
N. Y. C. E. Members	14,742,000

It is evident from the above estimates that the condition of the crop ranges from 67.1 per cent. to 72.4 per cent. Crop estimates vary from the smallest 14,207,000 bales to the largest of 15,500,000 bales.

It is reported that to-morrow's Bureau Report will be based on acreage 46,695,000, but in addition another estimate will be issued on the basis of 44,953,000 acres which represents to an average abandonment of 3-1/2 per cent. during the past five years. Crop estimates made at this time of the year are in no way useful to indicate the final yield.

We beg to quote the following Government Reports:—

ment. Reports:—		
	Crop Aug.	Final
	Beginning.	Ginning.
1925	13,566,000	16,123,000
1926	15,621,000	17,755,000
1927	13,492,000	12,780,000

These figures lead full support that to-morrow's Bureau Report will be greatly altered according to weather developments. Last year at this time the average of private crop estimates indicated a probable crop of about 14-1/2 million bales, but the Bureau report in its estimate made an allowance of the possible damage of boll-wool in the following months and proved surprisingly bullish which resulted in a sharp rise of 186 points after the report was issued.

Judging the situation, on private reports and on various "par" yields adopted at this time of the year, our efforts indicate the possibility of a crop of 151,104,000 bales and if the average abandonment is based, it is likely to be 14,581,600 bales. Our experience goes to prove that it is humanly impossible to forecast correctly a growing crop. As weather conditions play important influence over the size of the crop, and such estimates can show nothing more than the possibility on a particular past date.

The technical situation of the market is believed to be over-extended; and if to-morrow's Bureau proves somewhat wonderful, prices may improve temporarily and we believe the advantage of such bulges should be taken to effect sales. So far there is very little damage by boll-wool, and although recent reports indicate more activity of this pest, it will not be out of place to know that we have unused nearly half of the most critical period under favourable conditions.

Should we pass through favourable weather conditions and possibly with a small boll-wool damage, it will be impossible to mar the present improved conditions, and we prefer to keep no open risks over the Bureau. As the market has discounted large crop ideas to some extent, there is little room for a huge decline from the present level, and if prices decline after the Bureau report, professional shorts are likely to cover their floating short sales.

necessity for an attempt being made to view the position in reasonable perspective. Although the underestimating of acreage accounts for part of the increase, and the cotton plant has remarkable powers of recuperation, yet a closer examination of private pointers to the crop indicates an optimism which suggests gross exaggeration. For instance, Miss Giles, an accepted authority, in reporting at the end of June to Messrs. E. A. Pierce and Co., gave a condition figure of 68.3 per cent., the lowest in the 25 years history of that Bureau. It was emphasised that a wet June had given very little opportunity for field work. Plants were small with stands only fair. The crop as a whole during June did not make up any part of its late start. In fact, it suffered from a lack of rain in the Eastern

this report, "thousands of correspondents returns read 'We are one month late.' 'Still three weeks late.' 'Two weeks late.' 'Worst conditions ever saw.' 'Poorest outlook since 1900.' 'Worst spring in 20 years.' 'So ripest crop ever saw.' 'Remarks of the above character come from all sections of the Belt.' Texas shows least damage but there are many corn plants of hot winds and too much moisture from this State.'"

The same "reliable authority," four weeks later, unblushingly, and without even a murmur of wonder at the realisation that the age of miracles is not yet past, issues an estimate of over 15 millions.

Possessing an open mind on the point of possible exaggeration at the end of June as well as now, and actuated by a desire to find the truth, we now look to the official weather and crop report of the 13th July and find:

Carolina and Georgia:—Growth mostly good. Plants sappy because too frequent rains. Too wet for cultivation. Complaints of ceasing to fruit well. In Georgia considerable shedding reported from South.

Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi:—Progress varied. Poor to locally good. Continued complaints lateness, lack cultivation in prices and abandoned fields Northern lowlands this area.

Arkansas:—Progress poor, only fair in some South-Western and North-Eastern portions. Too wet mostly; very good elsewhere. Good generally in Louisiana. Plants blooming freely. Bolls developing normally.

Oklahoma:—Too cool wet; plants made good growth. Early fruiting nicely though bulk crop unusually late.

Texas:—Progress, condition fair to good except poor in dry Western division extreme South and locally elsewhere. Not many complaints plants dying, fruiting fairly well. Picking ginning made good advance in extreme South. Weather favourable in more Western State.

Since the date of this report, Texas conditions have been described as "patchy" in spite of rains in the West.

"What is truth?" asked Pilate of old, and as the American crop was of little import in this day this is evidently a wide as well as an old question.

Meanwhile, we shall believe 15 millions if and when the Government publishes such an estimate and not before. We would not be surprised to an official estimate "appreciably" below that figure and with a critical period of six weeks ahead, we prefer purchases until there is more evidence of a large crop being definitely assured.

BOMBAY:

Nett over the week, the Broach price level is lower by about 25 rupees, the result of drastic liquidation.

Ultimately the premiums for New crops must act against this market, but meanwhile the more healthy technical position is a factor in favour of a sharp recovery should the necessary stimulus be forthcoming from America, and for the time being we favour purchases.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready	Ready
	Red	White.
Bengal Supertine	300	285
Bengal Fine	290	285
Bengal F.G.	275	270
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	285
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275	270
Wardha-Hing. Fine	340	330
Nagpur Fine	340	335
Yeshwant Fine	335	325
Arvi Fine	335	325
Amraoti Fine	325	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320	295
Mulapur Fine	310	285
Khandesh Fine	295	275/80
Muthia Fine	245	235
Muthia F.G.	245	235
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	315	275
Purna F.G.G.S.	295	275
Panbhini-Sailu F.G.G.S.	295	270
Indore-Ujjain Fine	310	285
Burwah Sanavd Fine	300/5	285
Surat Fine	300	285
Broach Fine	355	335
Broach F.G.	355	335
Westerns M.G.	335	315
Cambodia	405	385
Miraj-Sangli	345	325
Compta Good	350/55	335
Dholera	350	335
Kadi-Virangan	350	335

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	In full-pressed	Since 1st Sept.
	Bales.	This Last
Khandesh	306,538	314,926
Central India	298,585	312,064
Barisi and Nagar	319,063	203,718
Hyderabad	—	—
Gaorani	118,409	69,335
Berar	102,728,419	574,891
Central Provinces	308,169	230,471

COTTON MARKET GOSSIPS

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Forecasting trend of cotton prices is becoming easy and several astrologers are busy solving the most difficult problem and some conclusions received are given below:

Monday, 6th August:—
8 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Decline.
2 p.m. to 3 p.m.—Advance.
3 p.m. to 8 p.m.—Advance continues.
8 p.m. to close—Decline.
Tuesday, 7th August:—
Morning to 3-30 p.m.—Decline.
3-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Advance.
5 p.m. to close—Decline.

Wednesday, 8th August:—
Morning to 12-15 p.m.—Rise.
12-15 p.m. to 3 p.m.—Uncertain.
3 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.—Advance.
4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.—Decline.
7-30 p.m. to close—Rise.

Bureau Report Bullish.
Thursday, 9th August:—
Morning to 9 p.m.—Rise.
9 p.m. to 9-45 p.m.—Decline.
9-45 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.—Advance.
11-30 p.m. to close—Uncertain.

Friday, 10th August:—
Morning to 11 a.m.—Decline.
11 a.m. to 3-15 p.m.—Uncertain.
3-15 p.m. to 6-15 p.m.—Advance.
6-15 p.m. to close—Decline.

Saturday, 11th August:—
Fortunate day to rise with fluctuations.

Another Astral-Student writes that from 3rd instant to 22nd instant, cotton prices will go up. The rise will end with Rs. 410 for Broach A.M. delivery.

One more Joshi Maharaj says, the Bureau report will be bearish and Broach A.M. prices will decline to Rs. 352.

THE PRALHAD MILLS LTD.

The Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Pralhad Mills Ltd., was held at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on Wednesday (the 1st inst.) Raja Parthapir Narsingji presiding. The Directors' Report together with the Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1928 showed a profit of Rs. 3,36,481-10-10, (exclusive of Rs. 67,753-5-3 paid to the Selling Agents.) The Directors utilised Rs. 36,000 towards paying the Managing Agents' Commission, Rs. 72,780-13-11 towards Dividend on Preference Shares from September, 1926 to September 1927 at 7 per cent per annum and Rs. 24,511 towards Dividend on Ordinary Shares for 6 months ending September 1927.

The Directors appropriated the balance of Rs. 203,186-13-9 as under:—

To Dividend on Preference Shares for the half year ending 31-3-28 Rs. 35,000-0-0; To Dividend on Ordinary Shares for half year ending 31-3-28 Rs. 17,525-0-0; To depreciation account Rs. 114,000-0-0; Preliminary expenses Rs. 10,728-15-0; Provision for income and Super-tax Rs. 25,000-0-0; Balance to be carried forward Rs. 932-14-03.

GIVE STANDARDISATION 3 MONTHS' TRIAL. STRIKERS ASKED TO RESUME WORK CONDITIONALLY.

MR. OSMAN SOBANI SUGGESTS COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

A representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed Mr. Osman Sobani of the Pralahad Mills who is largely responsible for the suggestion to open certain mills. Asked if he took a very active part in getting the millowners to start the mills, Mr. Sobani said:—

"Yes. On the 23rd of July I saw Mr. H. Commissariat, Agent of the Jamshed Mills, and with him saw Sir Fazulbhoy, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Ezra and Mr. Balaram, and proposed that the mills situated between Lower Parel and Worli the locality where the Pralahad Mill is situated should be opened on or about the first of August. These gentlemen received my suggestion sympathetically and Mr. Stones, saw Mr. Sawyer, the Deputy Chairman of the Millowners' Association, and my proposal was placed before the Committee of the Association at their meeting on the 31st July at which the members kindly allowed me to be present.

Some members of the Committee were opposed to the proposal fearing that the men would not respond.

I was asked by the Chairman to express my views and I said that I went to my mill every day and heard reports of the dire distress of the labourers and I therefore, appealed to the owners to re-open their mills to give the men an opportunity to resume work."

Our representative asked: "Mr. Sobani you are looked upon by labourers as a sympathetic employer; it is strange that you should be in favour of reopening mills without the Millowners meeting the labourers' legitimate demands."

Mr. Sobani answered: "I assure you that my sympathies are always with Labour and I am endeavouring to do my bit to ameliorate their condition. If I felt that the present strike was justified I would not hesitate to say so publicly. In the present case the operatives of over sixty mills are suffering terribly for the grievances of the operatives of 20 odd mills. But it is no use talking about what should have been done. Let us face facts. The strike has gone on for nearly four months; the leaders have not been able to give any relief worthy of the name to the men who are suffering; the owners are ready to re-open the mills if the men accept the standing orders, the standardised musters and the standardised wages in the majority of the mills and the rational system in some mills.

THEN SHOULD RESUME WORK. I am afraid the millowners will not give in at this stage and that the operatives will have to yield in a couple of weeks. I do not wish the operatives to surrender ignominiously. I, therefore, beg of the leaders to advise the men to resume work.

I may tell you that on principle I am in favour of standardised wages. It is in the interest of the men themselves. It will prevent the present practice on the part of certain millowners of clandestine and individual reduction of rates."

Q. "Are the new rates fair?"

A. "It is difficult to answer your question categorically at this stage. Only a trial will show. Let the men resume work on condition that a committee of millowners, representatives of labour and one or two businessmen or Government officials be asked to consider them in December or January next. As to the standardisation of musters, some millowners find that they have been employing far too many operatives. In their case it is not right to insist that they should continue to do so.

Regarding the new rules, I should be quite prepared to leave the matter to an independent arbitrator or committee to settle these after hearing both sides. This may be done immediately or in December."

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Q. "Why not open the mills on pre-strike terms and appoint a committee to consider the new standing orders, standard musters, standard wages and the so-called rational system with instructions to report in two or three months?"

A. "Until the new scheme is tried for three months nobody can authentically see its advantages and disadvantages. An 'ex cathedra' judgement will be of no value.

In December after a trial of about three months both sides will be in a position to suggest useful amendments."

Q. "What do you think of the so-called rational system which consists of a weaver working three looms and a spinner minding two sides?"

A. "I am not in favour of it. I very much wish that those millowners who wish to introduce this system would agree to drop this alternative to standardisation and accept the standard musters like the rest of the mills."

Q. "How much do you think the weavers will lose by accepting the standardised rates?"

A. "It is difficult to say without figures of all the mills. In the majority of cases 5 to 8 per cent in some more. Those that lose more will be justified in demanding their rates to be increased or in applying to the conciliation board to compel their employers to put their machines in order should they be found unsatisfactory in working and to improve other conditions."

Q. "Are you in favour of asking the men employed in the machine shop and other departments to work for 10 hours instead of 8-1/2?"

A. "Yes. I could never see why these men should be treated more partially than their brother employers."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS. TO-DAY.

Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana v. R. A. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
G. I. P. Ry. men's mass meeting, Matunga Workshop, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 9.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League—Ulsters v. Colaba United, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 10.

Harwood League—Colaba United v. Police Oval, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League—Attached v. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Thursday, the 9th instant.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death 1; Cholera attack 1, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 72. The total mortality this day last year was 93.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (other than those already empanelled in the case under trial) are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock (S. T.), instead of on Wednesday morning as previously informed.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

A special General meeting of the Pathare Prabhoo Social Samaj under Rule No. 49, will be held on Saturday (the 11th inst.), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Narayan Dinanathji Prabhoo Seminary Hall, Bhaji Jivahji Lane, Thakurdwar Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

RAILWAYMEN'S MEETINGS.

Extraordinary general meetings of railway workers of the G. I. P. will be held to-day (Wednesday), in the evening at Matunga Railway Quarters and Bhopal where discussion over the urgent situation will take place; resolutions pertaining to the several grievances of workers will be adopted.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

CUSTOM HOUSE DEFALCATIONS.

ACCUSED BURVE DIES AT POONA.

TRIAL TO BEGIN IN FORTNIGHT.

We understand that D. S. Burve one of the accused in the Custom House defalcation case died at Poona on Saturday afternoon. The deceased was arrested along with five others in connection with cheating the Custom's authorities in the Drawback Department to the extent of Rs. 6 lacs by Inspector Achrekar of Bombay C. I. D. about 4 months ago. All the accused were released on bail, but subsequently Burve developed tuberculosis and did not recover to go through the trial.

The other accused would be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate after about a fortnight, as investigations are practically completed. Originally it was discovered that the defalcation went as far as Rs. two lacs but the minute search of the C. I. D. unearthed many other items of cheating which swelled the amount to the tune of Rs. six lacs. How the "modus operandi" of withdrawing large sums of money from H. M.'s Customs was resorted to with the signatures of senior officers would be an interesting story which would be unfolded in the police Court during the hearing. The officials concerned deny having ever signed the documents and yet the signatures bear exact facsimile of their handwritings which is at present a subject of scrutiny by the hand experts of Government of India.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

SETH HIRACHAND VANECHAND ELECTED PRESIDENT

Sheth Hirachand Vanechand Desai has been elected as President of the Bombay Shroff Association, for the remaining period of the year, unanimously by the Managing Committee of the Association, on account of the resignation of Sheth Manilal Goculbhai, J.P.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)
Total Remittance from 1st April 1928 to 4th August 1928:—
Sterling purchased in India .. 8,775,000
Total .. 8,775,000

MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

A meeting of the Mukadams of Road Department was held in the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union under the presidency of Mr. Nimkar on Friday and passed the following resolutions:—(1.) This meeting of the Mukadams of Road Department requests the Commission to revise their minimum scale of pay rising from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60. (2.) This meeting of the Mukadams of Road Dept. protests against the Municipal authorities in setting aside the claims of the senior servants to their posts and appointing new and fresh hands.

LAW STUDENTS' WALK-OUT PROF. AMBEDKAR AND SIMON COMMISSION

There was considerable commotion in the Government Law College on Tuesday morning when the students after passing a vote of censure against Prof. Ambedkar, left the class in a body, as a protest against his attitude in participating with the Simon Commission in the Legislative Council. After Prof. Ambedkar took his seat one of the senior students read the following protest:—

A number of students of the Bombay Law College, 1st LL. B. written the following to Dr. Ambedkar:—
"We hereby show our strong disapproval of your attitude towards the Simon Commission question in the Legislative Council. We have particular reason to protest against your course of action because you happen to be one of our Law Professors; and as such, instead of a true guide, leader and source of inspiration which you should have been to us, Youths, we are surprised and grieved, at your having betrayed the cause of the country at a very critical moment."

FOR A MESS OF POTTAGE.

You, Sir, have bartered the honour and self-respect of the whole country for the sake of a short-sighted petty consideration, which you thought would be for the interests of the Depressed Classes of whom you are the Nominated Representative in the Legislature of the Presidency. But you seem to forget that their real interests go with those of India and the Indians as a whole and as long as this country is groaning under the yoke of a foreign rule no

section of its people can escape the indignities of it.

You must have thoroughly realised by now from the treacherous attitude of the Government towards your Watandar Mahar's Bill, that it is nothing less than foolish to rely upon them for any crumbs of favour. It was only with the help of the elected members that you got the first reading of your righteous Bill passed, and not with that of the Government Benchers who are now practically reduced to nothing more than a broken reed.

It is high time for you to be convinced that it is hollow and meaningless to try and get some favours by undergoing the indignity of serving the impudent Simon Foreigners, when the teeming millions of the country are really at one for their complete boycott.

WALK-OUT AS A PROTEST.

Wake up, Dr. Ambedkar, take a lesson from this Vote of Censure coming from the Youth and resign your seat on the Committee. It is better late than never; and if you have committed an irreparable mistake of voting in favour of being servile to the Simonites, there is yet time for you to rectify your second mistake by resigning from the Committee. Take the mandate from us and win back our confidence and respect which you have entirely lost by espousing narrow issues at the cost of the vital one in an unstatesmanlike manner.

As a mark of our disapproval, we have decided to walk out to-day from your class in a body.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEZ")

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1928, 5



sps the manhood of the nation." And there are instances quoted to lend additional pep to the article.

You may perhaps object that the "spirituality" that wallows etc., etc., "is not spirituality at all and that the instances quoted are the results of lack of education in what the "Times" calls "millions of unfortunate human beings."

You may also say that religion or spirituality has been prostituted to perverses ends elsewhere also (yes I know what you mean) during the centuries of ignorance. You may wind up by saying that the "Times" has yet to learn what is "Eastern Spirituality" and may do worse than take a lesson from Mahatma Gandhi, for instance.

Now all this may be true or untrue but it is not good manners. It offends against all canons of hospitality (the Eastern spiritual kind at least) to charge the "Times" leader with ignorance about the country he is living in. We must amuse our "guests" by accepting every abuse that they may hurl at us. Moreover they are not to blame. It is the hot climate of the country to which these people are not used.

As I said, it isn't good manners. And

"THAT'S NO GOOD FOR ME"

SOLDIER WHO WANTED MORE SEVERE PUNISHMENT

"That is no good for me. I want more." Thus pleaded Leonard Kirby, a European soldier, who was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday on the charge of shattering the glass-show windows of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, Bombay. This unnatural desire to Court for a longer term of imprisonment seems to have been not without a cause as the accused, it appears, has to face a Court-martial for deserting from the 2nd Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment, Deolali, after he has served the present sentence. The accused, it would be recalled, threw a big stone at the window of Messrs. Lund and Blockley at about 9 a.m. on the 1st instant and after breaking open the glass was walking away with a silver watch when a watchman chased him, but he was assaulted by the soldier. He was however arrested later by Sub-Inspector Manjrekar of the Colaba Police Station. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and when the sentence of one day's simple imprisonment was pronounced, he exclaimed: "That's no good for me. I want more."

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

How a woman tried of alleged ill-treatment by her husband and co-wife, brought about an end of her life, was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday morning. It appeared from evidence that Narinada (30) was married to Ganpat Ramji, a pressman, residing at Kamatipura. Their domestic life was unhappy as Ganpat had another wife named Gangai, who along with Ganpat, it was alleged, used to ill-treat her. On Monday at about 10 p.m. Narinada poured kerosine oil on her clothes and set them on fire. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, but died soon after admission. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

AN INSOLVENT'S PETITION IN HIGH COURT

ANSWERS BY 'YES' OR 'NO'

At the Insolvency Session of the High Court presided over by Mr. Justice Davar, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad applied that the warrant to arrest one Thakore-das Harkisondas, an insolvent, be rescinded.

The application was opposed by Mr. Motilal Setalvad, on behalf of a creditor. Sir Chimanlal stated that the insolvent was an illiterate and uneducated man, and his business had collapsed on that account. He left the Court's jurisdiction without the official Assignee's permission to go to Surat where a criminal case was launched against him. The insolvent was of an unsound mind, and

it is sedition too. The plea of ignorance implies a demand for education which means power and money to educate. You can't have money unless you retrench, of course, the Civil Service and the Army and you can't have power without Self-Government. And what is more "seditions" in India than the cry for genuine Self-Government? I ask you. "Sane and level-headed" Indians are appealed by the trustees of India to be content with only its camouflage. Are't they?

"Ahmedabad Muslim Weekly Editor, jailed"—Evening Paper headline. But a lawyer informs me that under the law, it is the permanent editor who has to be jailed.

"Accused personally applies he is not insane" runs a newspaper headline. How extraordinary! Nothing is less sane than a personal application of or for sanity.

The Little E. N. is gurgling with delight over the dissent of the "three wise men" who in their minority report to the Cinema Inquiry Committee decline to agree that India should enjoy the benefit of state aid to India film producers. And yet that is largely how the Cinema industry has been nursed in European countries.

The British Film, the E. N. prattles, "can claim to be deserving of respect" and it is "supposed to be as good as the American." A very precarious claim and an extremely unsupportable supposition. Both are belied by the frantic and pathetic endeavours by British film producers to oust the American films from the affections of the British public.

Gouty Old Gentleman:—"Are your mineral baths any good?"

Clerk at "Thermal Baths": "establishment—Any good? Why, Sir, a week ago a man was brought here in a bath-chair and yesterday he 'ran' off without paying his bills."

there was a doctor's certificate to that effect.

His Lordship said the certificate showed that the man's mental condition was normal.

Sir Chimanlal said the insolvent was an absolutely illiterate man and was not in a position to help the official Assignee in any way.

His Lordship then called the insolvent into the witness box and asked him whether he had any objection to sitting in the official Assignee's office.

The insolvent:—No.

ANSWERS BY "YES" OR "NO." Sir Chimanlal told his Lordship that the insolvent would answer all questions by a "yes" or "no."

His Lordship (to the insolvent):—Would you like to go and sit in the jail? Insolvent:—Yes.

This raised a laughter in the Court. The question being again explained by the interpreter, the insolvent replied in the negative.

His Lordship, after receiving an assurance that the insolvent would regularly attend the official Assignee's office, rescinded the warrant against the insolvent.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	Aug. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	19.21
To-day's Opening Rate	19.10
Difference	—11
To-day's Closing Rate	19.15
Difference	—06

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	10.38
To-day's Opening Rate	10.10
Difference	—18
To-day's Closing Rate	10.03
Difference	—25

Broach Expectation 367 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

	London, Aug. 7.
Silver Ready	27 2 0
	Higher 0 1 0
Silver Forward	27 2 0
	Higher 0 1 0
Tone of the Market is steady.	

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Aug. 7.
1st Settlement	61 11 0
2nd Settlement	61 12 0

NO LOCK-OUT FOR MILL WORKERS

"EVENING NEWS" CANARD NAILED TO COUNTER

STRIKERS DETERMINED TO HOLD OUT

Bombay, August 7.

The Deputy Chairman, Bombay Mill-owners Association, contradicts the press report that the Association is considering the declaration of a lock-out. He says that the Association intend to go forward with its programme of reopening the mills in groups.

There was no change in the strike situation on Tuesday. As a matter of fact, the drama of Monday, was repeated on Tuesday. The group of eleven mills set apart by the Mill-owners' Association one again blew the siren calls at 7 a.m. but without any response. The mill gates were closed down at 7-15 a.m. after waiting in vain for the men to get in. The strike leaders picketed the mills personally to see that no "black-leg" got in. The police too had posted the mounted and the armed police at the mill area to maintain law and order. A volunteer named Tukaram Visram was arrested near Jacob Sassoon Mill for alleged obstructing of a clerk to get in the mill.

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS YOUTH?



Seroomal Kodoomal who is a resident of Rohri (Sindh) is aged 25 and his height 5 1/2 feet. He is wheat coloured in complexion, and his right cheek bears a wheel mark (of operation performed to get rid of a boil). He knows English. He disappeared from his house at Rohri on 29th July 1927 that is over a year ago. Any gentleman who sees or gets any information about the said Seroomal may inform Secretary, Bombay Sindh Association, Barbhaya Moholla, Bombay, or write to his father, Kodoomal Munshi Begraj (ex-School master) Rohri, Sindh, who will be highly obliged to the person giving him information.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1928.

CINEMA COMMITTEE'S
REPORT.

All persons interested in the Cinema trade in India will have a sigh of relief that the Cinematograph Inquiry Committee, a summary of whose report was published in these columns yesterday morning, has definitely and finally dispelled the suspicions that had been created in the public mind at the time of its appointment. For it will be easily recalled that a raging and tearing propaganda was being then carried on in England as well as India for ousting American films and placing a premium on British films by adopting a scheme of Imperial preference for the film industry. The propaganda had created such a hostile atmosphere, as could not be cleared even by the frank and lucid statement made by Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachari in opening the proceedings of the Committee. Pioneers of the cinema industry in India as well as Nationalists will, therefore, be delighted to see that the Committee has definitely refused to recommend—and even the European members who have dissented in other matters have concurred in the view—that any steps be taken for giving any special preference or encouragement to films produced within the Empire. The Committee has discussed the subject at great length and practically proved to the hilt that the special circumstances of India would render any system of Imperial preference worse than useless for the progress of the Indian industry while it might conceivably estrange foreign film traders. We trust both Whitehall and Simla will have the wisdom to follow the unanimous verdict of this Committee and to respect the united wishes of the people in regard to this vexed question.

We are also gratified to see that the Committee though composed of men who were practically strangers to the intricacies of the cinema industry has remarkably succeeded in grasping the realities of the situation and has on the whole adopted a sensible and balanced standpoint on the many questions concerning the production, distribution and exhibition of films. While the members have not permitted themselves to be rushed into adopting ultra-patriotic and panicky views held

forth by some sensitive persons, they have, on the other hand, shown a clear perception of the high social and educational value of the silver screen. So the Committee has laid great stress on the value of educational and public utility films in schools and colleges and recommended their use "as a useful adjunct to existing educational methods, especially in teaching technical and scientific subjects in the higher classes." The Committee has also done well to emphasize the value of suitable films for enlightening the large mass of illiterate men and women and have invited all "public authorities and bodies from the Government of India down to the humblest Municipality or District Board" to purchase, produce and exhibit educational films on all kinds of subjects with a view to raise the economic and national efficiency of the people. The report is full of valuable suggestions on all aspects of the industry. We will content ourselves first with referring to two unanimous recommendations made in the report. The greatest importance will undoubtedly be attached to the novel but concrete suggestion made by the Committee for creating altogether new bodies called the Central Cinema Bureau and an advisory Committee attached to it, both to be located in Bombay which is practically the nerve centre of all branches of the cinema trade in India. As the bulk of our film producers are rightly deemed very slow in, if not altogether incapable of, availing themselves of the knowledge and experience of Western countries, the Committee recommends the appointment of an advisory Committee consisting of 8 non-officials and 6 officials, all appointed by the Government of India—and of a Central Bureau consisting of a body of experts including a film director, a cameraman, a printing and developing expert and an electrician—both being co-related to the Commerce Department. The new bodies are primarily meant to offer advice and assistance in technical matters as also to produce educational films and to devise all possible means for the improvement of films and the multiplication of educational cinema houses in the country.

The methods suggested by the Committee for financing the operations of the new bodies are sound and sensible. But we fail to understand why the Committee should have sought to vest in the Government of India the sole and undivided authority of appointing the film experts and every member of the advisory Committee. While the Committee has talked glibly about the desirability of having "non-official representatives of different communities and interests" it has almost perversely refused to give any direct voice to the cinema trade associations or to the Central and Provincial legislatures. This, in our opinion, is a very serious flaw which may conceivably vitiate the merit of the whole scheme and which may result in a sad perversion of its high sounding aims and objects. A similar flaw is also to be found in the Committee's scheme of the Central Censor Board. While we approve of the general principle of having auxiliary Board in Bombay and another auxiliary board in Calcutta, we cannot understand why here again the Committee has deliberately chosen to fight shy of the very principle of election. Here of course the public is given a solace in the appointment of a puppet board of assessors who would be elected by the trade and public bodies. We contend on the other hand that the principle of election by the trade, legislatures and other bodies should afford the bedrock for the appointment of the Central Bureau, its advisory Committee and the Censor boards and we have every hope that the nationalist members of the Legislative Assembly will fight for this principle when Government introduce a bill for amending the present law on the subject.

Then remain the two points on which the Indian and the European members of the committee have failed to agree. While the majority want Government to render financial aid to film producers on proper securities, the European members fail to see the necessity for any such action. We are not disposed to attach much importance to this matter as Government are not likely to take any practical steps in the near future. Nor can Indian producers frame financial schemes on the remote prospect of deriving any aid from Government. But we are disposed to attach far greater importance to the other recommendation of fixing a gradually progressive quota of Indian films that must be compulsorily shown in all Cinema houses. We can very well understand the utter incapacity of the European members to appreciate the Indian view in the matter. But all trades people as well as true Indians will, we are sure, entirely agree with the majority members when they say: "That the best theatres (of which there are two big chains) in India should not be open to their own productions is a reproach which must be removed and it is hoped that the exhibitors, with the national outlook that they undoubtedly have, will welcome any measures which will facilitate the introduction of Indian films in all the theatres." We do not indeed rely on the quota system for the progress of Indian films. But their practical exclusion from the biggest rings of cinema houses in the country is a shame and a scandal which must be wiped out as soon as possible.

COMMUNISM ON THE BRAIN.

A few mills opened on Monday under police "bandobust" but have not yet induced any workman to go in. This is due mainly to the successful but peaceful picketing carried on by the strikers' volunteers. The police deserve to be congratulated on avoiding coming into conflict with the volunteers in the exercise of their legitimate right of peaceful persuasion in absolute self-defence. The mill-owners, too, have given no cause whatsoever for provocation. But Mr. H. H. Sawyer, Deputy Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, has made some unfortunate statements in a press interview. We are sure he speaks only for himself. How could any Indian mill-owner be so unreasonable as to argue, as Mr. Sawyer does, that the workmen must have been "obviously overpaid in the past" because, forsooth, "they have apparently lived on their savings for the past months that the strike has lasted and can apparently hold out still longer?" Mr. Sawyer is evidently disappointed at the mill-owners not being able to starve the workmen into submission. The men have friends who would not let them starve to death. They will certainly hold out much longer unless in the meanwhile they get justice. For once they are in dead earnest.

Leaving conciliatory arguments aside, Mr. Sawyer declares that the mill-owners are fighting not Labour but Communism. He adds: "Unless it (Communism) is conquered in this present dispute, it will spread all over the country to the industrial ruin of India in general." This clap-trap of red ruin will deceive none and is evidently meant only to side-track the real issues. Mr. Sawyer is provocative when he says: "If Government really wish to take a hand in the matter, they can stop the strike by putting the Communists under lock and key." This is an insane appeal and the Government of Bombay at least have hitherto wisely ignored such appeals. Holding Communist views is no crime, even if Commu-

ANOTHER GRAVE NATIONAL
PROBLEM YET UNSOLVEDTIME FOR BOMBAY MILL STRIKE
TO END

(BY SPECTATOR).

The Bardoli problem, which absorbed the entire attention and energy of the leaders and the public of Bombay, has now been satisfactorily settled. But the great danger in our own midst, much nearer home to us than that of Bardoli, has not been removed. The efforts of the mill-owners to open the mills in Gorupdeo and Kalaehowki area on Monday have failed miserably. The mills blew their whistles calling the strikers to work, but there was not the slightest response on their part. That they should have remained indoors in their chawls without thus even approaching the mills, is a clear indication of their grim resolve to fight the issue to the bitter end, almost heedless of the consequences ensuing from such a course of action.

GOVERNOR'S STATESMANSHIP.

In the honourable termination of the clash between the forces of the bureaucracy and those of the peasantry of Bardoli, genuine statesmanship and true reasonableness have been amply displayed on the contending sides. The Governor was spurred on to deliver the ultimatum and declare that they would "use all the power that they possess" by the reactionaries of Whitehall. His Excellency's unalloyed sympathy seemed at one time to be overwhelmed by the arguments of sheer brute force hurled from across the Indian Ocean. But the Governor brushing aside the false notions of prestige, has acted in a statesmanlike manner, and set the seal to a happy truce arrived at between the Government and the people of Bardoli.

LET BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS ALSO
IMITATE.

We, in Bombay, must now take a leaf out of the book of the struggle enacted at Bardoli. The mill-owners must frankly set aside any notions of high prestige and honestly and whole-heartedly agree to end this acute strife in their industry. The position is getting worse day by day and the time may not be far distant when the situation may grow beyond our reach, and lead to violence and lawlessness. The strikers are at the very end of their resources. The problem of Bardoli pales into insignificance before that of the Bombay mills, in the point of its magni-

tude and dimensions. Only 80,000 people were affected in Bardoli, whilst over four times that number are suffering in Bombay from the hardships entailed in this crisis. The Mayor's Fund has proved a ridiculous affair in alleviating the widespread distress and satiating the pangs of hunger amongst the strikers and their families. It is a saddening tale and an outrage on humanity to find mothers deprived of a pittance when the needs of children are meagrely looked to by the arrangements set up by the Mayor's Fund. The categorical statement of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas that he refused to give his mite to the Mayor's Fund on the ground that starving mothers were denied even some milk when children were looked after must serve as a rude eye-opener to all.

A sum of, at least, Rs. 75,000, a day is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the famished mill strikers and their afflicted families. The funds that the Strike Committee has got at its disposal is disappointingly small to meet the pressing needs of the hour. Will not the people of Bombay rise to a man to end the strike? Those that are contributing nothing towards the effacement of this menace to the interests of our city are worse than rank enemies of the country and of humanity at large. Mere human instinct ought to make us conscious of the problem that is staring as in the face, and enable us to contribute our share to mend or end this crisis.

THE NEED OF AN ARBITRATOR.

We learn that the Strike leaders are prepared to lay the case of the strikers before a just, sympathetic and impartial arbitrator. Mr. M. R. Jayakar could be singled out to perform this public duty. Endowed with a judicial frame of mind and well-balanced views, with his culture and inherent Maratha traditions, he would easily be acceptable to the strikers as an ideal arbitrator. The mill-owners, too would not raise any objection to present their view before a man of the standing of Mr. Jayakar in the public life of Bombay. We must not lose any time. The strike has been intolerably prolonged, and if this suggestion is carried out, I do not see the reason why the mills should not be reopened with the full complement of their men and women workers on Monday next.

LATE RT. HON. SYED
AMIR ALI

(BY G. K. N.)

The late Rt. Hon. Justice Amir Ali was appreciative of Parsi enterprise in India and fairly evaluated the Iranian element in Islamic culture. Since I first knew him some thirty years ago, I have never noticed him betraying any sentiments other than those of admiration for the Parsi community. He promised a slight emendation in his "Spirit of Islam" with reference to the Magians in accordance with my suggestion in the next edition. As a Shi'ah Muslim his sympathies over Persia were unaffected. I hope to note two or three incidents in this connection in the forthcoming number of the "Bulletin" of the Iran League. Suffice it to state here that I had substantial grounds for expecting effective moral support from this unique light of Islam in our attempts at reviving relations with Persia and the neighbouring countries. The deceased statesman and scholar would have rejoiced at the rapid material development of Persia. For I learnt only the other day that two of the schemes which were mooted here in Bombay have been at last taken up independently by Teheran. The great need for the commercial expansion of Persia are ports, and a German and American groups have signed a contract for the construction of two, one on the Caspian and the other on the Persian Gulf. The development of the port of Mohammarah wanted nothing more than docks on a small scale. And at last the same foreigners have undertaken, what is erroneously called "Construction of a Dam at Ahwaz." This ancient structure known in history as the "Sadd-i-Ahwaz", conserved enormous quantities of water and rendered Khuzistan, a land of smiling plenty under Zoroastrian rule. How these water-works were destroyed, I hope to tell in another place. The repairing of the Dam which could not have cost more than a couple of lakhs of rupees was, it will be recalled by friends of Persia, one of the practical schemes on the far-sighted agenda of Solicitor Mr. Dinshaw

Notes of the Day

First Fruits.

The first bitter fruits of the assumption of a political dictatorship in Greece by M. Venizelos are already discernible. He has to eat humble pie soon after declaring amidst the plaudits of his friends, and what is far more significant, with the joyous consent of foreign capitalist interests which are old friends of the new Dictator, that he would usher in a new era of peace and order in Greece. The spectacle of his having had to consent to pay ransom for the release of two abducted political friends because he had no other recourse is enough to damn him in the eyes of the general public in Greece. What the world outside just now thinks of him and his political methods M. Venizelos is too busy to consider at present. But he will have soon to take stock of the situation and the influence of outside public opinion will convince himself that the Aims Government he destroyed had the sagacity of adopting methods of administration far more constitutional than his own. Greece is in for very stormy times.

Doctrine of Distrust.

If Local Self-Government is to be a reality in India and not to remain under vexations and perpetual official leading strings the official doctrine of distrusting for ever the capacity of leaders in local public life in a particular place to discharge their civic duties adequately must be replaced by a courageous desire to allow them full freedom of action. Strict supervision as regards audit and as regards the observation of statutory rules by local authorities is, of course, necessary. In the Bengal Legislative Council the popular side showed great keenness during the debate on Monday on the Village Self-Government Bill under which village boards provide funds for village police on insisting that these Boards and not the District Magistrates should have the power of appointment and dismissal of the chowkidars. The Minister in charge of Local Self-Government who observed that unless the magistrates had the power law and order in rural areas could not be maintained was rightly snubbed by Mr. B. K. Bose, who observed that he had never heard such an irresponsible statement from a responsible Minister.

Deplorable.

Why cannot Colonel Percy Rothera, the Agent of the S.L.R., take a leaf out of the book of Mr. Russell, the Agent of the G.I.P.R., and try to meet the demands of the employees on his railway, in full recognition of the fact that railway labour is entitled to organise itself effectively and that such organisation must be officially recognised? Mr. Russell and the deputation from the G.I.P. workers who met him last week showed an admirable spirit of give and take. No avenue of conciliation and satisfactory solution of the men's grievances should be left unexplored in Bombay and it is permissible to hope that every such avenue will be explored, particularly because Mr. Russell readily saw the necessity of recognising the combined union of G.I.P. workers. Mr. Rothera, who has, according to "Swarajya," never wavered in his sympathy with the S.I.R. workers "in a time of extreme delicacy and difficulty" makes negotiations difficult by withdrawing recognition from the S.I.R. Labour Union. He will be well advised to revise this truculent attitude.

Trifling With Shastries.

It appears from the reply to an interpellation in the Legislative Council that the Government of Bombay have been doling out the precious sum of Rs. 105 per month among six Shastries and Moulvis in Government service. It also appears that even this allowance is discontinued with effect from the current financial year because "most of the Shastries and Moulvis to whom the allowance was paid have not done any really valuable research work or produced any original literature. Government have been unreasonably hard on the Shastries and Moulvis. They could have told the Council what was expected from the Pandits and what was actually done by them. The public could then have judged whether the work done was satisfactory or not. "Really valuable research" and original literature cannot be made to order month by month or even year by year on the beggarly pittance allowed by Government. If Government really mean to encourage oriental scholarship they must deal far more sympathetically with Shastries and Moulvis than they do now.

AGENT'S 'NO' TO LILLOOH WORKERS

54 MEN DISMISSED FOR DISTURBANCE

WORKSHOP TO BE OPENED ON AUG. 8

CALCUTTA, August 7.

The following is the East Indian Railway Agent's notification:—
With the full authority and approval of the Government of India I have to make the following announcement:—

Owing to the gross disturbance which they created in the Lillooh Workshops on Monday, July 30, the men whose names are given in the list are dismissed from the service of the East Indian Railway. The number of men who have been dismissed for gross disturbances in the workshops on that day is 54. They will be paid all the amounts due to them on application at the Lillooh Workshops which will be reopened on Wednesday August 8.

I have considered the following eight requests made to me in a letter from the workmen dated July 31, 1928.

- (1) Payment of wages for the lock-out period.
- (2) Minimum salary to be fixed at Rs. 30/- per mensem.
- (3) A general increment of 25 per cent. in wages.
- (4) Provision of quarters or in lieu thereof house allowance of 20 per cent of salary.
- (5) Payment for Sundays and other public holidays.
- (6) No victimization in any strike area, dismissed hands at Andal, Asansol and the Engineering Department of Howrah division to be all taken back in seven days.
- (7) Fifteen day's casual leave and one month's privilege leave and one month's sick leave in one year with full pay.
- (8) Recognition of the Union (by which the East Indian Railway Union is understood).

NO VICTIMIZATION.

Before the recent strike ended I had already given assurance that there would be no victimization and I repeat that assurance. I have also already given an undertaking that the men who were dismissed as Andals and Asansols will be re-engaged as vacancies occur, and I understand that already about 200 of these men have been re-engaged. With these two above exceptions I now announce after consultation with the Government of India that all the remaining requests are rejected.

BELUR ARRESTS

19 MEN PRODUCED BEFORE MAGISTRATE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Barrister Abdul Rahim, who is alleged to have made a confession, 19 men arrested in connection with the Belur train smash were produced to-day before the Deputy Magistrate of Chinsurah. Two men were discharged on the ground that there was no evidence, one was released on bail and others remanded to custody. The hearing of the case was adjourned to 19th.—A.P.

SEQUEL TO COMMUNIST RIOT

DEPUTY MAYOR OF IVRY CHARGED

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Paris.—Only eight of arrested persons in the alleged communist riot were charged including the Deputy Mayor of Ivry.—Reuter's Special.

THE GREEK TROUBLE SPREADS

LAWYER KIDNAPPED BY BRIGANDS

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Athens.—Another act of brigandage is reported from Janina. A lawyer named Giras has been kidnapped and a million drachmas are demanded for his release. Meanwhile the capturers of Melas and Milonas have not given any signs of life and have not designated the place where the ransom is to be paid.—Reuter.

THAT ITALIAN SUBMARINE

F14 COMES TO THE SURFACE

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Rome.—In the course of the exercises seven miles west of Brion Island, the Italian submarine F14 came to the surface under the destroyer Missori's bow with which it collided and sank twenty fathoms. The weather at present does not favour the rescue.—Reuter.

BARDOLI HEROES' HOME-COMING

CARRIED IN PROCESSION THROUGH TOWN

HOW SARDAR RECEIVED NEWS

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATIONS FROM ALL SIDES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, Aug. 7.

While Sardar Vallabhbhai is being inundated with telegrams of congratulations from friends in various parts of the country the funny thing is that he has no official intimation of the much talked of settlement. In fact in the absence of any such thing our daily bulletin had to warn its readers against accepting rumours published in newspapers as peace terms.

When asked by a press representative whether the news published in to-day's "Daily Mail" were not enough Vallabhbhai humorously remarked, "who knows the news may be as authentic as that of my interview with His Excellency the Governor at Poona."

In the meantime I reproduce here text of some of the telegrams received from Bombay:—

Mr. K. M. Munshi:—Accept congratulations for most brilliant triumph in history of Indian Public Life. Respects to Gandhiji. Congratulate all friends.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi:—Accept hearty congratulations for self and co-Satyagrahis on splendid success.

Shardaben from Baroda:—Heartiest congratulations. God bless you. Blessings to all Khetuts.

Mr. K. F. Nariman from Bombay:—Bombay Youth League. Heartiest congratulations glorious victory.

Mr. Satyambhai from Madras:—Heartiest congratulations. You have pioneered the only way to Swaraj.

Dr. Hariprasad from Ahmedabad:—Heartiest congratulations. Rejoices, claims

prior right to accord public reception.

Mr. Venishankar Bhatt from Ahmedabad:—Brave hearty congratulations and greetings to you workers peasants and women for success achieved from Theosophists Gujarati Kathiawar gathered at Ahmedabad.

HEROES HOME COMING.

The people of Bardoli accorded a right royal welcome to Chhaganlal Patel and Prabhubhai Patel, Satyagrahi volunteers who were sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment who arrived here this morning after serving their sentence in Sabarmati Jail. An imposing procession consisting of inhabitants of Bardoli and all local volunteers headed by Dr. Ghia marched with flags and patriotic songs to railway station to greet the home-coming heroes.

Among those who accompanied procession were Sardar Vallabhbhai, venerable Abbas Tyebji, Inamsahab Bhakti-tiba and Miss Mithubehn and numerous other distinguished workers. There was enthusiastic cheering and shouts of Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai and Bardoli Satyagrah-Ki-Jai as the engine steamed into station yard and the released Satyagrahis were sighted.

The rejoicings were, however, damped when it was learnt that Dinkar the third Satyagrahi prisoner who was sentenced along with them had not returned when he was getting high fever when he was released so much so that he had to be removed by his Acharya Kakasahab on a stretcher to the hospital in Ahmedabad.

TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC OPINION BOMBAY CONGRATULATES BARDOLI

Bombay celebrated the glorious victory of the peasants of Bardoli in an enthusiastic public meeting held in the Marwari Vidyalyayn on Tuesday evening. Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta presiding. Several speakers delivered spirited addresses describing the event as the greatest triumph of public opinion in India and showering eloquent tributes upon the intrepid leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The proceedings were throughout marked by enthusiastic cheering and applause.

"Although Government have conceded this defeat in the language of a conqueror, they know they have sustained a terrible defeat," said Mr. Jannadas, adding "Satyagraha has unmaned this mighty British Government, which the ceaseless firing of the German cannon could not do."

GREATEST TRIUMPH.

"I consider this victory as the greatest triumph which public life in India has achieved, perhaps since the beginning of the British rule. It is a triumph of a great principle which Mahatma Gandhi preached and the people of Bardoli practised and let us hope which will lead India to her goal," said Mr. K. M. Munshi eloquently.

Other speakers joined the chorus. Maulana Shaikat Ali humorously putting in "This victory has convinced me that this so-called well organised Government cannot do the easiest thing correct."

Opening the proceedings Mr. Jannadas Mehta said that although in form the Government had followed to the letter given in the ultimatum of the Governor, in substance the people of Bardoli had won a great victory. He said Government were conceding the defeat in the language of a conqueror knowing full well that they had sustained a terrible defeat. The people of Bardoli by their undaunted courage, unflinching sacrifice and sufferings had proved to the world what Satyagraha could do. The British Government would hereafter think many times before they launched a policy in opposition to the wishes of the agricultural community of India.

Mr. Purnshottandas Trienmdas said that Bardoli had taught India two lessons. First, it had shown the method of how to deal with an arrogant Government and second it had disproved the existence of the blatantly advertised bogey of communalism. The Government had come to know that on a vital issue no matter to what caste or creed the people belonged, India could make common cause and stand shoulder to shoulder as one nation.

Mr. Shivas Chapsay said that the greater portion of the victory must go to the brave women of Bardoli.

Mr. Kher said the victory was the triumph of the principle of Satyagraha.

MAULANA SHAIKAT ALI TWTITS COUNCILLERS.

Maulana Shaikat Ali had a grievance against the members of the Council. He said that many of the members were not so heroic as the Maulana.

CHORIASI TALUKA

INQUIRY INTO INCREASED ASSESSMENT.

SEQUEL TO BARDOLI VICTORY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, August 7.

The latest information available as regards the revision settlement in Choriasi Taluka shows that the case of that Taluka is receiving increasing attention at the hands of the Govt. It is reliably understood that Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik has already seen the Governor and the Revenue Member in this connection and has urged the necessity of setting up an independent enquiry. It is generally believed that so far as the question of enhanced assessment is concerned both Bardoli and Choriasi Talukas stand on the same level, the only difference being that the latter Taluka has fully paid off the assessment. It is further understood that Government has shown their readiness to reconsider the question of increased assessment in this Taluka and they propose to announce an enquiry in the near future. The Government are doing their best to keep up the atmosphere of harmony that has been created by the happy conclusion of the Bardoli dispute.

AHMEDABAD SCHOOLS EMPTY

STUDENTS OBSERVE 'BARDOLI DAY'

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 6.

The students of Ahmedabad observed the "Bardoli Day" to-day and absented themselves from school. The Municipal schools were closed; but the others were open. Excepting the Government middle school the other schools were empty. Students were picketing the gates and police constables were posted to preserve the peace.

In the evening there was a large procession and a public meeting was held at which Mr. Jannadas Mehta, M.L.A., presided. He said that they did not know whether a settlement had been arrived at or not. If, however, there was a settlement it should be honourable to the peasants.

A Bardoli Satyagrahi prisoner who was released from Sabarmati Jail to-day on the expiration of his term was then garlanded.—A. P.

TATA IRON & STEEL CO.

OVER 8,000 MEN RESUME WORK

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Monday the 6th August was 8,370.

LATEST NEWS.

ACTING FOREIGN SECRETARY.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

It is officially announced that Lord Cusendun has been appointed acting Foreign Secretary also in temporary absence of Sir Austen Chamberlain who as result of his recent illness has been ordered complete rest before resuming official duties. Lord Cusendun will replace Sir A. Chamberlain as Chief British representative at meetings of League Council and Assembly.—Reuter.

tested when Sir Leslie Wilson made his arrogant speech on Bardoli in the Council. Pointing out to Mr. B. T. Desai and Mr. K. M. Munshi he said "Was there not one so brave amongst you who could have got up and said: "On a point of order. Mr. President, we are not school boys here that this gentleman should come and lecture us". The speaker said this bungling on the part of the Government had convinced him that they could not do the easiest thing correctly.

In an eloquent speech Mr. Munshi praised the heroism of the Bardoli people.

He characterised the victory as the greatest that India had won since the inception of British rule in India. Replying to Maulana Shaikat Ali, Mr. Munshi said he was sure that the members of the Council had done nothing which would either disgrace the reputation or credit due to the Sardar of Bardoli, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel. Amidst laughter, the speaker said members of the Council were not so heroic as the Maulana.

The meeting terminated amidst loud cheering.

WILD ALLEGATIONS AGAINST NATIONALISTS

LALAJI HITS BACK JAMNADAS MEHTA

NATIONALIST PARTY MORE UNITED THAN SWARAJISTS

LAHORE, August 6.

With reference to the report of a speech published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of July 30 of Mr. Jannadas Mehta at Andheri Lala Lajputrai has made the following statement to the Free Press:—

I have been pained to read the charges made by Mr. Mehta against Mr. Jinnah and the Nationalist Party. Mr. Jinnah will look after himself but so far as the Nationalist Party is concerned they are entirely baseless.

NOT A PARTY LEADER.

Dr. Moonje is not the leader of any party in the Assembly and there is no such Party in the Assembly which represents the political standpoint of the Hindu Mahasabha as such. Dr. Moonje is only a member of the Party which includes men like Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru and Munshi Iswara Saran who do not belong to the Hindu Mahasabha and which I have the honour to lead. He holds no office in this Party and I do not remember a single occasion when the Party voted on economic questions in a communal spirit. In fact the voting list of the last two years will show that on several occasions the Nationalists voted more solidly against Government than even the Swarajists.

Mr. Jannadas has evidently forgotten his Party's attitude in connection with the Reserve Bank Bill and the voting on the Finance Bill last year. And this year while the Swarajists were divided the Nationalists were solid. It is a pity that at this juncture when India requires united political effort Mr. Mehta if he has been correctly reported should have tried to sow the seed of disunion.

ESSENTIAL FOR RESPONSIBLE SELF GOVT.

FULL PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Full provincial autonomy subject to the safeguard of an Upper House is considered essential by the British Indian Association for the development of responsible self-government. This view is expressed in the Association's memorandum prepared for the Simon Commission. The Association considers that the Provincial Legislatures should consist of two chambers, the powers and constitution of the Upper being similar to those of the Council of State. The Association adds that the rural interests of Bengal require that the landed proprietors and ryots should be more adequately represented in the Legislatures.—A.P.

OLYMPIC SWIMMING RECORD

JAPANESE SWIMMER'S FINE FINISH

LONDON, Aug. 6.

In finals of cycling two kilometres (tandem) Holland was first, England second, Germany third.

Four kilometres pursuit race:—Italy first, Holland second, England third. Winner's time 5 minutes 24.5 seconds.

Thousand metres race:—Beaufrand (France) first, Maraire (Holland) second, Paik Hansen (Denmark) third.

Thousand metres time race:—Hansen (Denmark) first. Time one minute 14.2/5 seconds. Vandrakenstein (Holland) second, one minute 15.1/5 seconds. Gray (Australia) third, one minute 15.3/5 seconds.

In 200 metres breast-stroke swimming heats Tsuruta (Japan) put up Olympic record, winner's time being two minutes and 50 seconds beating the similar record of Rudemacher of Germany whose time was two minutes and fifty-two seconds in earlier heat.

Greco-Roman wrestling champions are:—Bantams Leucht (Germany), Feathers Waeli (Esthonia), Light weight Keresztes (Hungary), Middle-weight Kokkinem (Finland), Light-heavy-weight: I. Mustafa (Egypt). Heavyweight: Svenssen (Sweden).—Reuter's Special.

VENUE FOR NEXT SPORTS

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE'S DECISION

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Amsterdam.—The International Olympic Committee has decided that the next Far Eastern games should take place at Tokio in 1930, after that in Philippines in 1934 and subsequently every four years. It has also decided that efforts should be made to secure the participation of British India, Siam and Java.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF NEW GOVT. LOAN GRAVE DOUBTS REGARDING SUCCESS

"TO BE QUOTED AT DISCOUNT"

GENERAL IMPRESSION IN MONEY MARKET

By Our Own Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

The new 4 1/2 per cent. Government Loan was thrown open for public subscription to-day.

It was announced that 5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds 1928, will be accepted as the equivalent of cash at their full maturity value, and this form of "conversion" was somewhat popular with the investors.

There was no enthusiasm for the New Rupee Loan in the Bombay Money Market, and most of the dealers in Government Loans think that the New Loan would not prove to be a success.

HIGHER MONEY RATE IN LONDON? Some of the well-known people in the Bombay Money Market think—

(1) That the New Loan would prove to be a failure.

(2) That the rate of interest for Rupee Loan, floated last year in London, was much higher than the one they have offered for the New Loan.

(3) That the New Loan would eventually sell at a discount.

Our representative sounded some of the well-known dealers in Government Securities, regarding the New Loan, and the public demand for it, and the result of his interviews has been given below:—

HEAVY DEMAND FOR SHORT- DATED BONDS.

Mr. Pirojshah Dalal, brother of Mr. Dadibhai Dalal, C.I.E., (who was a member of the India Council) and senior working partner of Messrs. Mervanji and Sons, being interviewed by a "Bombay Chronicle" representative, said:—

"I would give you this information, that there is a heavy demand for the short dated Bonds, maturing in 1934."

Question:—"Does it include applications for 'Conversions,' as well as for cash subscriptions?"

Mr. Dalal:—"It includes both the kinds."

Our representative further pointed out, that the Government of India had offered a higher rate of interest in London—though the money there is more plentiful than in India—the Government having offered in London the 4 1/2 per cent. Loan at 91 1/2, whereas, in India they charge Rs. 94 for 4 1/2 per cent. and asked

Mr. Dalal whether the New loan would be fully subscribed, Mr. Dalal said that he did not think so. He declined to offer further opinion on the matter.

NEW LOAN AT A DISCOUNT? "The New Loan would most probably be available at a discount, that is at a rate lower than the rate of issue, was the definite opinion pronounced by Mr. Zaveri, of Messrs. Chhaganlal Zaveri and Co., the well-known dealers in Government Securities. He said:—

"We do not advise our clients to buy the New loan, as we expect that the Loan would be available at a discount, in a short time."

SLUMP IN 3 1/2 P.C. LOAN.

There has been a slump in the Government 3 1/2 per cent. Loan, the sellers being anxious to sell at Rs. 73-6 to-day. This was due to the general expectation in the Money Market, that the New Government Loan would be a failure. Mr. Zaveri thought, that there would be a small improvement in the rate, if the amount of subscriptions to the New Loan, which would be announced to-morrow turns out to be satisfactory.

We are informed that the Government of India have to pay Rs. 16 crores and 66 lacs in 1928, for Bonds maturing this year—and it is just possible, that the Government would get a fairly good number of applications for "conversions" of the 1928 Bonds—maturing this year—and investing the same in the New Loan.

SHARE BAZAAR DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Ardesir B. Kanga, the well-known director of the Bombay Share Bazaar, interviewed said:—

"People have got no enthusiasm for the New Government Loan."

"I expect, looking to all circumstances, that the New Loan would be subscribed up to Rs. 20 crores. I do not expect it to be a successful issue."

"As for applications for the New Loan, we hardly get a rush, because the Loan is not popular."

Some of the Banks, Insurance Companies, and others, have sent in applications, for cash investment as well as for "conversion"—amounting in all to Rs. 5,00,00,000. (Rupees 5 crores).

YOUTHS CELEBRATE BARDOLI DAY.

VALLABHBHAI TAKEN
IN PROCESSION.

MR. NARIMAN'S EXHORTATION TO
SURAT YOUTHS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 5.

The City of Surat was astir with enthusiasm and expectation this morning when Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here with Mr. Mahadev Desai for the celebration of the Youths' Bardoli Day. He was received at the station by the youths of Surat headed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, who, together with Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai Naik, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Thakor Sahab of Kervada, Dr. Thoothi and some members of the Bombay Youth League, travelled in the same train from Poona.

SARDAR TAKEN IN PROCESSION.

The first and the most important item of the Bardoli Day Celebration was the taking of Sardar Vallabhbhai through important streets of the City in procession, which, as it passed through the streets, was greeted with crowds of enthusiastic people on either side of the road. Sardar Vallabhbhai was garlanded at many places.

DO YOUR DUTY.

The procession took full two hours to reach the Dacca Owar where a meeting was arranged. As Sardar Vallabhbhai had come directly from Poona people expected to hear from him what happened there. But the Sardar disappointed them by saying that he could not peep into the future. He said that he was not fit to carry on negotiations for a compromise and he believed that those who ran in rivalry for a compromise often obscured the real issue. He, however, advised everyone not to attempt a forecast but only to do the duty which his conscience dictated. He congratulated the Youths of Surat for their awakening and asked them to follow the simple and God-fearing peasants of Bardoli.

At 2 p.m. a concert was arranged by the Vasant Samaj and a purse of Rs. 1,600 was presented to Mr. Vallabhbhai. The ladies also gathered at Bhatia's Wadi and presented a purse to the Sardar.

In the evening, a mass meeting was addressed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, who exhorted the youths of Surat to follow the example of the youths of China, Egypt and other countries in gaining independence for their Motherland.

AFGHAN STUDENTS TO TURKEY

PESHAWAR, Aug. 6.

It is reported from Afghanistan that the Director of Public Instruction of Simt Mashriqi has received a letter from the Education Ministry asking him to select 25 of the primary passed students and send them to Kabul from where they would be sent to Turkey for further education.—A. P.

graduate of the University, also an ardent scholar of Shastras and a patron of ancient Hindu lore, the Chief Sahib of Aundh may aptly be styled the Modern Vikram.

The same conference invited essays from Shastris and Pandits of different sects and schools and appointed committees to go through all the opinions offered in the treatises. The result arrived at was only seven minutes (or angle) less than the above-mentioned 22 degs. 48' 41" and taking this Ayanamsha, which is very near the Ayanamsha of the Surya Siddhanta and the Graha Laghava, the intercalary month during the current Hindu year should be Shrawana.

The actual length of the Sideral Solar year, according to the latest European and American authorities, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9 seconds and 32.41728 thirds. But the Surya Siddhanta has reckoned about 34 minutes in excess, per every sideral solar year. This reminds us of the Christians' reckoning about 12 minutes in excess, per every tropical solar year, which amounted to 10 days' error in 1582 as announced and amended by Pope Gregory XIII and to 11 days' error in 1752 as recognized and rectified by the English Parliament. So the reformation of the Hindu Calendar is effected by curtailing 81/2 Pals from the Surya Siddhanta sideral year in conjunction with the Ayanamsha accepted as above, all the eclipses and Hindu festivities and tithis and sankrants would occur at the proper time during a luni-solar sideral Hindu year and consistently with the Earth's true orbital revolution round the sun.—Yours etc.,

PADAM S. M. GODREZ.

POWERS OF UNION BOARDS

SELF-GOVT. AMENDMENT
BILL

PASSED IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Before the business of the Council commenced to-day the President of the Council made a reference to the death of the Rt. Hon. Syed Amer Ali.

Mr. Narendranath Chaudhury, Swarajist, moving that the Village Self-Government Amendment Bill be taken into consideration, said that the object of the Bill was to confer a measure of real self-government of Union Boards. These Boards had to provide the funds for the village police, but the appointment and dismissal of Chowkidars rested with District Magistrates. The Bill wanted these powers to be given to Union Boards.

Nawab Musarrat Hussain, Minister, opposing the Bill, said that provision for the control of the Boards by the District Magistrate was necessary in order to maintain law and order in rural areas.

Mr. B. K. Bose, Swarajist, said that he had never heard such an irresponsible statement from a responsible Minister. Two amendments were moved, one to circulate the Bill for eliciting opinion, and the other, to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, but both were defeated in spite of Government support and the Bill was passed.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Dr. Pramananth Banerjee, non-official, moved the consideration of the Calcutta University Bill, which he introduced in December last. He said that the present constitution of the Calcutta University was based on the Act of 1904, which was passed in the teeth of opposition. Since then, considerable progress had been achieved in all branches of educational activity. In order to meet the needs of the present day, the constitution of the older universities had been changed greatly. Only the Calcutta University was governed by the antiquated Act. Under the present constitution 80 per cent. of the members of the Senate were nominated. His Bill aimed at securing that 85 per cent. of the members were elected and with a view to widen the franchise he proposed the reduction of the registration fee.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq moved that the Bill be reconstituted for eliciting the opinion of District Boards, Municipal Commissioners, Anjuman and other Moslem associations and others. He said that there was a real danger of the Moslem element being eliminated from the governing bodies of the University. The Bill, if passed, would sound the death-knell of Moslem education in Bengal. It made no provision for Moslem representation.

Mr. Fazlul Huq's amendment for the reconstitution of the Bill was put to vote. Except for three Mahomedan members, all Mahomedan members and Government members voted for it. Non-official Europeans opposed the amendment and voted with the Swarajists. The original motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was passed.—A. P.

FOOT-BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

G. I. P. BEAT POLICE.

The match between the Police and G. I. P. resulted in a victory for the latter by one goal to nil. The winners were undoubtedly the better team and on the run of the game should have won by a wider margin. Ridley, the Police back, played a sound game while Carter in goal made no mistake. The Railway forwards did well in midfield but lacked finish and several fine movements fizzled out in front of goal. Beginning well the G. I. P. settled down early and half-way through the first moiety D'Silva scored as the result of some dashing work. In the second half Major had an opportunity to equalise but failed to do so, while the Railwaymen repeatedly missed by inches.

The result:—

G. I. P. 1 goal.

Police nil.

The teams were:—

G. I. P.:—Eagles; Wild and Callaghan; Veevers, Thompson and Fernandez; Sullivan, D'Silva, Crowther, Milne, Rogers.

Police:—Carter; Dewey and Ridley; Brown, Mackenzie and Gardner; Power, Williams, Hibbert, Major, Hampton.

Referee:—A. Lowe.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. A.

THE NEW REGIME WORKS

"DISBAND STUDENTS'
ORGANISATIONS"

ANOTHER MINISTERIAL FIAT IN EGYPT

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Cairo.—The Minister of Education has appealed to all parties to disband students' organisations in the interests of the students themselves "so as to ensure a new generation capable or worthy serving the country's interests."—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF ILLITERACY EDUCATION MINISTER ON GOVT. POLICY

RURAL AREAS TO GET PREFERENCE OVER URBAN LOCALITIES

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

To-day's proceedings of the Council would have been quite uninteresting had it not been for the speech of Mr. Sardesai whose speeches as a rule are more enjoyed than understood by the House. The whole day was taken up by Mr. Pahalajani's resolution regarding the educational policy of the Government.

The speakers having first had knowledge of Local Boards and Municipalities complained almost with one voice that Government had reduced the Primary Education Act to a dead letter by ignoring the obligations which the Act had thrown upon them. The issue was made simple by Mr. Narandas Bechar who asked the Minister for Education either to scrap the Act or to stand by its provisions.

MINISTER'S FRANKNESS.

The Minister's reply to the debate on the resolution was a candid and straightforward exposition of his educational policy. He put the whole issue in a nutshell when he asked a straight question to non-official members whether they wanted expansion or efficiency in regard to primary education. As for himself he declared it to the House that he regarded the removal of illiteracy as the need of the hour and it was in that spirit that he entered more for the expansion of primary education in rural areas than for the efficiency of education in municipal schools. The want of adequate funds was, of course, the burden of the Minister's song. In the end Mr. Pahalajani withdrew his resolution.

To-morrow Mr. S. K. Bose moves his resolution regarding the appointment of a conciliation board to settle disputes between mill workers and mill owners of Bombay. To-morrow at Two p.m. the Council will be prorogued.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

At question time Mr. S. K. Bose asked the Government whether they intended to take any steps to settle the dispute between the mill-owners and mill workers in Bombay. The Minister for Local Self-Government replying stated that the Government would continue to do their best to assist negotiations between the interested parties in any way which they might see to be possible but they could not intervene directly as they had no power to do so.

The Minister further stated that the Government had no intention to give any relief to the women and children who were suffering owing to the strike.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The House then proceeded to discuss Mr. Pahalajani's resolution recommending to the Government to lay down an equitable contribution for compulsory primary education.

Rao Bahadur Kale speaking on the resolution submitted that the Government had to provide more money for primary education. They could not always bring forward the excuse of want of funds. The attitude of the Government so far had given rise to the suspicion that the Government were not sincere in extending the operations of primary education through out the Presidency. A time had come when the Government should lay down a definite policy regarding primary education and then follow it to the letter.

Rao Sahab D. R. Patil supported the resolution.

Mr. Mir Mohamed Balooch supporting the resolution and quoted figures to point out that India was spending very little money on education as compared with her extravagant expenditure on military. He humorously remarked that in India they had hypocrisy instead of democracy.

In a vehement speech Rao Bahadur Kambl criticised threadbare the educational policy of the Bombay Government. That policy, he said, was most unsatisfactory and inadequate even to meet the minimum demands of the Presidency in regard to primary education.

CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner let the cat out of the bag by telling the House that he had learnt from the Finance Secretary that for the next six years no more money could be possibly found to provide for the expansion of Transferred Departments.

Mr. Narandas Bechar urged the repeal of the Primary Education Act if the Government could not act up to it.

Mr. Navale maintained the Fiscal Authorities were prepared to play their own part if the Government would play theirs. The Thakore Sahab of Kervada speaking on Mr. Pahalajani's resolution urged that the Government must fulfil the promise they had given for the advancement

of primary education.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S REPLY.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Education, replying to the debate assured the House that he had not changed his views which he held when he was the President of Ahmedabad District Board. Proceeding he submitted that in educational matters things could not be done merely by a stroke of the pen. The whole question was one of Finance. In the current budget he had asked for Rs. 17 lakhs more, but he had been able to get only Rs. 5 lakhs out of it.

MESTON SETTLEMENT AGAIN.

The Minister frankly admitted that he was prepared to do away with the Local Cess which was levied for the purposes of primary education if any member of the House would propose some other cess which would inflict less hardships. If such a proposal was not forthcoming he was afraid they had to wait for the removal of that cess till the revision of the Meston Settlement. The Minister stressed the point that he wanted to stand by the Primary Education Act and carry out the provisions of the Act to the fullest extent.

The Act he went on to say was no doubt defective, and required to be amended.

Continuing the Minister opined that the Act was principally for the provision of compulsory education. It was, therefore, reasonable that compact areas like municipalities should be asked to put in schemes of compulsory education. He then informed the House that the Government had passed certain resolutions as regards primary education and nobody would regard them as inequitable. Those rules were that schemes for expansion of primary education on voluntary education submitted by local bodies after April 1927 should contain provision of at least one-third of the total cost of each scheme and that the schemes submitted by the municipalities should invariably be for compulsion of elementary education.

The Minister was of opinion that it would take more than ten years to complete the schemes of compulsory education all over the Presidency and for that reason they had to exercise greater economy on the funds which were at their disposal. He argued that if expansion and efficiency could not go together they had no other alternative but to take up what was the most essential of the two. First they had to remove illiteracy what they could do at present was to undertake expansion even at the cost of efficiency.

In conclusion the Minister declared his intention to give rural areas a precedence over municipalities. It was for that reason, he said, that he had kept in abeyance the scheme of compulsory education submitted by the Ahmedabad Municipality.

The Minister requested the mover to withdraw the resolution in view of the explanation which he had given.

The resolution was further supported by Mr. N. R. Gungul and Mr. Sardesai.

WANTED A CLEAR CUT POLICY.

At this stage closure was applied to the debate. Replying to the debate Mr. Pahalajani asked the Minister to come forward with a clear cut educational policy. Did the Minister, he asked, still intend to put an end to expansion on voluntary basis? Were the Government prepared to make a statement that the schemes for compulsory education would be speedily sanctioned as soon as they were submitted? It was time he said that the Government made a frank declaration of the line of action they were going to follow in future.

The Minister winding up the debate emphasised the point that rural areas were entitled to preference with reference to expansion of primary education. Mr. Pahalajani withdrew his resolution with the permission of the House.

The President then announced that the University Bill had obtained the assent of the Viceroy. The House then adjourned.

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WAR OF THE CALENDERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A furious war is, at present, raging in Poona and other cities of the Maharashtra, between the two Hindu Calendars, viz. the traditional orthodox and the new Tilak.

An intercalary ("Adhik") month occurs about every third year, and these Panchangs dispute with each other as to which particular month ought to be doubled, i. e., repeated.

This year, the controversy has assumed unparalleled proportions, because of the disputed month being Shrawana, in which many sacred and important holidays like Naraji Purnima, Gokul Ashtami, etc., occur. The orthodox Panchang calculates the usual ("Nija") month, and the intercalary month and the Tilak Panchang calculates the current month Shrawana as the ("Nija") month, and the intercalary month to be Phalgun, and that too in the next year.

Almost every third year, an intercalary month is reckoned, which is not one and the same in the Panchangs of both these schools; still, it did not create furious controversy until last year; but according to the Tilak Panchang, there being no intercalary month during the current Shalivahna Shaka year 1850, the Dirat Holiday takes place on October 13th and according to the orthodox Panchang on November 12th 1928; hence the tension has reached to an abnormal height.

To say that the name of Tilak is purposely affixed to this new kind of Panchang (with a view to secure greater popularity or larger number of followers) is not correct. The late Lokamanya (aided by the late Dr. Hon. Sir Bhalechandra Krishna) was the originator, convener, organizer and supervisor of the three Conferences of Hindu astronomers at Bombay (in 1904), at Poona (in 1907) and at Sangli (in 1920). But at Sangli, all Hindu Astronomers of different shades of opinions were unable to be present and in the absence of many learned Pandits and Shastris, the resolution was hurriedly passed and the Ayanamsha (that is, the total amount of the "Precession of the Equinox" or the tropical longitude of the first point of Ashvini) fixed to be 18 deg 45' the same as was arrived at and announced by the

great Indian Mathematician, the late Professor Kero Luxman Chhatre of the Poona College, whose Keropanti Panchang of this new kind of disputed intercalary month, is also in existence for the last 69 years and is, for the last several years, published under the designation of Patwardhani Panchang and differs very slightly from the Tilak Panchang.

A Gujrati proverb (purporting that the best writer, at times, commits a mistake and the best swimmer may, perhaps, be drowned) applies well to Messrs. Chhatre and Tilak, in as much as they assumed the Ayanamsha to be 18 deg. (odd), that is the star Zeta Piscium acknowledged as the starting point of the fixed Hindu Zodiac. This could not be the case as shown below:—

In the majority of the Astronomical Siddhantas (including Surya Siddhanta, the most ancient and reliable) the sideral longitude of the star Spica (Alpha Virginis) is 180 degs i. e., exactly at half the way of the Zodiac of 360 degs; so, diametrically opposite to Spica is 0 deg. that is, the starting point of the Hindu Sideral Sphere, which is the first point, of Ashvini; so the difference between the European Longitude (the shifting Tropical) and the Hindu Longitude (the stationary Sideral) is the amount of the Ayanamsha, which could be fixed to be 22 degs. 48' 41" for the New Year Day of the Shalivahna Shaka year 1848 (which corresponds to Monday, March 15th 1926).

In August 1925, a conference of all the Hindu astronomers (including Principals and professors of Mathematics of some colleges of Poona, Kolahpur, Bombay, Mysore) was convened at Poona, where the Chief Sahib of Aundh (Sataria Dist.) was in the Chair, with Dr. M. G. Doshmukhi, M. A., M. D. and Dr. D. K. Ladda, Ph. D., F. T. S., as vice President and Secretary, respectively.

(This Indian Prince is famous for his munificent donation of about two lakhs for an up-to-date collated edition of the Maha Bharat to be published at a cost of ten lakhs, under the auspices of the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute; also known on account of his authorship of Surya Mamsakars' Physical Culture Science, highly spoken of by the Public Press; a

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THE FILM OF "SHIRAZ"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Indians have no sense of responsibility at the very outset in any important matter. Their knowledge of art and music is so defective that they produce really comical efforts on the stage. But I think the film of "Shiraz" as depicted in the "Illustrated Weekly" to-day is the climax of absurdity! First of all it is impossible to criticize it from any standpoint. The frontispiece is a common picture which might mean anything and nothing. The series of camera-studies are interesting as such. The divine Taj grips one in its magic spell in any case, but the attempt to produce its story is so frail and miserable, that one wonders whether its ethereal influence did not inspire the producer to attempt something better. The costumes, the characters and chiefly the "story" is the greatest hood-wink that has been thrust upon the public up to now. It seems to me that a faked-up story was got up, and then to attract the public the back-ground thrust in was that of the Taj! Senseless meaningless belonging to no age, no race and no land and certainly nothing at all to do with illustrious and noble Timourian Emperor and Empress, nor their glorified movement. The original and true history of Shahjahan, Mumtaz Mahal, and the Taj Mahal remain utterly untouched. No producer has ever displayed such appalling ignorance of art and history of the daring is unpardonable.—Yours, etc.,

ATIYA BEGUM.

Aiwan-e-Rafat.
Aug. 5.

PHYSICAL TRAINING COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present school and college-going students will join me in thanking the Bombay Government for having appointed a committee for formulating a course of physical training to be made compulsory in all the primary, middle and high schools and colleges at the most opportune time, when every thoughtful person is noticing a marked deterioration in health, physique, stamina and vitality and hence in intelligence of most of the school and college-going population.

2. There is no doubt that the selection of the members on the Committee must have been based on long and continuous practice and study, on the part of the members of physical training or exercise in various forms in vogue in different localities.

3. To secure the maximum results from any course of compulsory physical training, it would require warm support and co-operation from the peasants or guardians. Such a co-operation cannot be had unless the measure appeals to their notion. Trifling or neglecting this phase of the question would wholly frustrate the laudable object of Government.

4. Now the Committee might be busy analysing and sorting out the replies from the gentlemen to whom the questionnaire was submitted. The Committee will, of course, attach special value and importance to the replies of the persons, who had actual experience of long, continuous and regular practice of some bodily exercise, and of how it has promoted health and efficiency and how it has rewarded them with complete immunity from ailment—immunity from even ordinary cold or cough, which is ignorantly regarded as inevitable or as a matter of course. Health—Perfect Health—should be the motto or slogan of the Committee.

5. In considering the question of compulsory physical training, the Committee should not lose sight of girls, maids, and young women, attending schools and colleges. For, society requires that the health of our female students—the mothers of the race—should be improved even before that of the boys. The course of exercise, to be made compulsory should, therefore, be equally suited to both sexes.

6. The object of Government in making physical training compulsory in schools and colleges is to make and keep the students healthy and efficient not only during their studentship, but throughout their life.

7. When the Committee would contemplate the feasibility of a compulsory exercise in all its bearings, it would be confronted with the big question of space. Suggest any exercise other than Surya Namaskars and there stands the insurmountable difficulty of providing necessary ground for it. Take any town, Sholapur or Poona for instance, and the local educational authorities are always handicapped from lack of enough playing ground. Sholapur enrolls not less than 5,000 children attending municipal primary schools, but cannot afford more than two grounds each hardly enough for two or three hundred boys. Poona boasts of over 9,000 children attending municipal

schools only but has only four grounds that can barely accommodate about a thousand children simultaneously.

No such difficulty of room, simultaneous engagement or any other objection can arise in the case of Surya Namaskar exercise. The rooms and verandas of the school or college building itself will provide the necessary space for all the students to perform Surya Namaskars at the same hour throughout the whole year in all the seasons.

8. The public expects that the Committee will weigh all evidence and matter that will come before them for investigation with calm and unbiased judgment. This vitally important subject deserves, and that they will use mature deliberation and forethought before recommending any definite course of compulsory physical training. Now lies a grave responsibility on the Committee to steer clear to safe landing.

9. On viewing the question from all the stand-points, the physical training committee, we hope, will find the Surya Namaskars to be the most suitable, convenient and efficient compulsory physical exercise.

10. We are never opposed to outdoor games and sports. The main point we want to emphasize is that along with a variety of such sports and games to be taken advantage of according to taste, means, space and other circumstances, there must be a daily compulsory exercise like the Surya Namaskars, which can be done singly or en masse, anywhere and in all the seasons of the year in order to further the growth and harmonious development of the body and to lay a lasting foundation of

regular practice of a systematic all round exercise, like the Surya Namaskars, forms also the basis for all other bodily activities, because it gives in a marked degree the power of control over the body and the capacity to use the strength to the best advantage in any game or sport, especially that which requires prolonged exertion. It minimizes the risk of overstrain, especially of the heart.—Yours, etc.,

B. S. PANT,
Chief of Aundh.

Aundh, July 31.

TROPIC SEAS AS SOURCES OF POWER

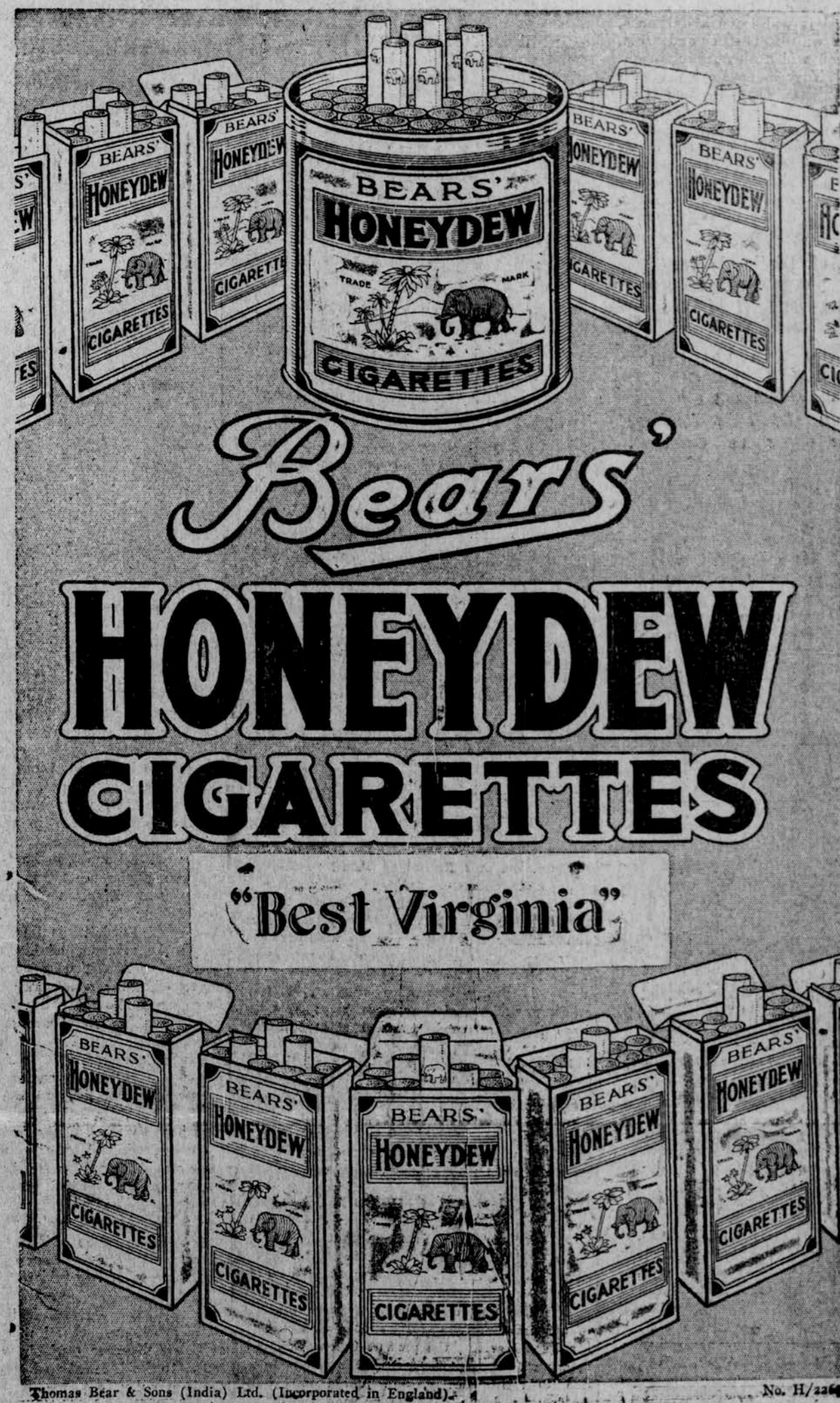
ELECTRICITY FROM OCEAN WATER

Two French scientists, MM. Georges Claude and Boucheron, have now devised a system for utilizing an inexhaustible store of natural energy which has hitherto remained untapped.

Briefly stated, their discovery is that the difference between the temperature of the surface water and that near the seabed in tropical seas provides sufficient power to drive turbines. The discovery was made nearly two years ago, and last year M. Claude exhibited at the Academy of Science a small experimental turbine by means of which small differences in temperature furnished the power; the principle being that cold water drawn into a vacuum surrounded by slightly warmer water boiled and gave off steam.

M. Claude, whose theory was regarded with some scepticism when first he explained it, has now proved its truth by installing at Ongree, near Liege, a small plant which is driven a fifty-kilowatt turbine by using a difference of 20 degrees centigrade between the temperatures of two sources of water.

water has a temperature of about 30 degrees centigrade, while that near the seabed is only 4 degrees. By using this difference to generate electricity, M. Claude declares that he can distribute an infinitesimal cost unlimited quantities of power and light.



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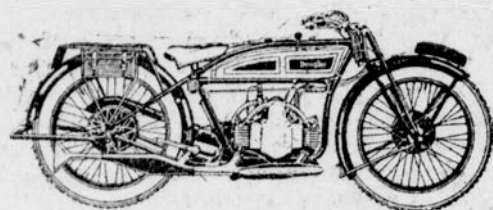
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ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF BURMA

PRESIDENT PATEL'S ADVICE TO INDIAN MERCHANTS

RANGOON, Aug. 6. A reception was held this evening in honour of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce when he was presented with a welcome address in a silver casket. Replying Mr. Patel said: "I am sincerely thankful to you for your very cordial welcome to me this province and for your appreciative reference to my humble contribution in the country's struggle for freedom. I notice from your address that the Chamber was born in 1925 and I feel bound to say that the work have done during the brief period reveals a high spirit of endeavour and enterprise which deserves commendation. I need hardly say that anyone who adds to the true national wealth of a country either by developing its economical resources or by representing its wealth from being drained out of the land serves and furthers the true economic interests of that country. May I, therefore, take this opportunity of offering my warmest congratulations to you Mr. President for your unusual courage in striking out a new path and developing a new industry against very heavy odds and placing your match factory on a sound and independent economic footing? I hope your example will catch and that in the near future many more new industries will be started in this country."

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

It is true there are circumstances which stand in the way of Burma securing her real economic independence. In spite of that I often wonder whether we always fully realise the potentialities of our own strength in preventing as much as possible of the economic exploitation by outsiders of this ancient land. You have been good enough to refer in your address to the speech I made at Glasgow last year on the occasion of the launching of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's new steamer "Jalabala". May I in that connection invite your attention to a matter which I trust you will not regard as irrelevant? It is you who practically control the rice trade with India and Ceylon exceeding twenty crores of rupees per annum. You are no doubt aware that the annual total freight bill in the coastal trade exceeds ten crores of rupees and you are paying the largest part of what bill, a substantial portion of which goes out of this country year after year. If you but fully realise your own economic strength and your own power which emanates from all collective effort and activity what can you not do for developing Indian shipping industry for which there is a universal demand in the country and thus promote its true economic welfare by helping to retain in the land itself, a large portion of the wealth which at present is drained out of it year after year.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

When I say this I am not unmindful of your support to the premier Indian shipping company but I think it is necessary to remind you that the odds against it are very powerful and, therefore, you have to be wide awake and always vigilant to watch and see that no inducements that may be thrown in your way however tempting should be allowed to prevent you from doing your duty. According to the latest report of the Board of Trade British shipping adds annually as much as 140 millions of pounds or say more than 200 crores of rupees to the national wealth of Great Britain. These figures speak for themselves and let us hope that the Indian shipping industry will be a reality at no distant date.

WIN BURMESE CONFIDENCE.

One word more before I resume my Inyour address you have assured me that in all your deliberations you have always placed the larger interests of Burma first and foremost. Let me frankly tell you in this connection that the time has arrived when you should take the Burmese people into your confidence and make every endeavour to convince them by your actions and by your conduct and not merely by words whether written or oral that the prosperity of Burma is your main consideration. I understand the members of your Chamber are mostly drawn from the leading Indians of all classes residing in Burma and, therefore, a very heavy responsibility rests on you so to mould and guide the entire Indian opinion in this province as to adjust it to the changing conditions and the interests of its inhabitants as a whole.—A. P.

best interests of its inhabitants as a whole.—A. P.

IDENTIFY YOURSELF WITH BURMANS.

UNIMITY AMONG INDIANS URGED

RANGOON, Aug. 6. Yesterday the Hindu Social Club gave an At Home to meet the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. Later the Bengal Students Association presented him with an address of welcome. Replying to it he spoke in the same strain as he did before, namely, that they should identify themselves with the Burmans' ideals and aspirations if their object was to settle down in this country. He also reminded them that the Burmese peoples were masters of the province. He assured them that Indian residents would not find much difficulty if they behaved properly. He wished Indians in Burma would speak with one voice and he expressed the opinion that the time had arrived when Indians of all shades of opinions, of different castes and creeds must unite and speak with one voice and try to convince the people of Burma that Indians were prepared to subordinate their personal or communal interests to the larger interests of Burma. In the evening Mr. Patel attended an At Home given by the Gujarati community.

INDORE MALWA MILLS

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. was held at Currumbhoy House, Outram Road, on Monday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currumbhoy presiding.

The Directors' report together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1928 showed a net profit of Rs. 9,28,664-9-8, including the balance of Rs. 596-13-9 brought forward from the last account. The Directors utilized Rs. 2,50,000 in paying an ad-interim dividend at Rs. 12-8-0 per share for the half year ending 30th September 1927, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,78,664-9-8. From this sum the Directors recommended Rs. 2,75,000 towards a dividend at the rate of Rs. 13-12-0 per share Rs. 2,20,000 towards depreciation, Rs. 1,00,000 towards Equalization of Dividend Fund, Rs. 75,000 towards taxes, and Rs. 8,664-9-8 to be carried forward.

The report was duly adopted. The appointment of Sir Currumbhoy Ebrahim as a Director was confirmed. Mr. J. Jannadas and Mr. O. Choonilal were re-elected Directors.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI BAZAAR AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The Committee for the direction of the All-India Swadeshi Bazaar and Industrial Exhibition, Poona, intend holding the seventh session of the Bazaar and Exhibition between the 19th and the 10th of October next inst.

This year's session is expected to be a greater success than it has been heretofore. Inquiries should be addressed to Mr. B. V. Gharpure, Assistant Secretary, Poona.

BAN ON ENTRY OF "CUTCH SUDARSHAN" INTO CUTCH?

BHUJ, Aug. 7.

I am reliably informed the Cutch State will prevent the entry of "Cutch Sudarshan" of Ranpur into Cutch. If this news proves correct it will be the second case of its kind, the first being against the "Cutch Kesari". Thus the only Cutch weekly to enter Cutch henceforth will be the "Swadeshi", which is hardly popular with Cutchis but is known to champion the officials' cause. It is to be hoped the State will think twice before trying to stifle public criticism.

TILAK MEMORIAL FUND.

The following further donations have been received from the following gentlemen:—

Seth Nana Raju Babaji Rs. 100; Seth Vithal S. Alkonde Rs. 51; Seth Sayaji L. Bollam Rs. 25; The Satkarya Seva Samaj Rs. 25; Mr. R. L. Ghunta Rs. 5; Ticket Collections through Mr. S. S. Manda Rs. 45; Ticket Collections through Mr. V. H. Keluskar Rs. 25.

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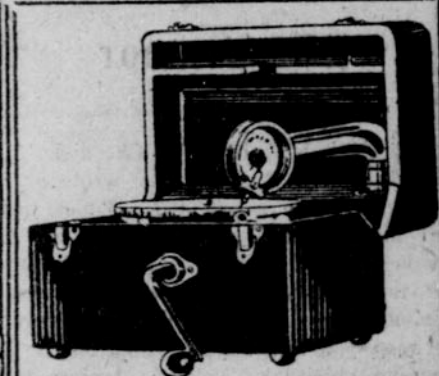
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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 8 1928

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

WANTED A BANK FOR KARNATAK

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Along with other Conference, Bagalkot is holding one of merchant and industrialists of Karnatic. Mr. Annappa Kadadi, the business magnate of Sholapur, has consented to preside over the deliberation. It is very probable that merchants and industrialists will muster strong on this signal occasion and confer on the vital problems that affect economic interests of Karnatic.

I beg to submit to these veterans of Karnatic, that they should move on this occasion for the formation of a Central Banking institution for our Province. Few can dispute the utility of such a body amongst us. A Central Bank with a net work of branches will go a good way in exploring the economic resources of our province. Punjab owes its development to the banking institution; which are distributed all over the territory. A little spade-work has been done by Co-operative Credit Societies and a few local Banks. Their present activities are too narrow to permit the merchant class to be benefitted by them. In view of the above facts, the inauguration of such an institution cannot but be beneficial to the economic progress of Karnatic.

Secondly, I should like to suggest, that steps should be taken to float an insurance company. Since long, many people who are working in this field, have come to the conclusion, that an insurance company of Karnatic would thrive very well. The present insurance business is in the hands of numerous companies. Foreign and Indian. From the great Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada down to the latest of its kind in Calcutta have received warm support in Karnatic. Then why should not a Karnatic Insurance Company succeed in this field? Especially in these days of provincial patriotism, its inception will be hailed by one and all. Really one wonders, how the Kannadigas have not been able to do something in this line! Probably it is due to the lethargic state of our countrymen in every thing. They have ceased to take initiative in anything that is foreign to us. But this state of apathy should be discontinued if we wish to march on the road of economic progress. Let us summon up courage and enterprise and put our heads together. I am sure that an attempt in the above two directions will receive unusual support from the public.

I hope that those who attend the Conference will think over the feasibility of the above suggestions. If it appeals to them, they should move immediately in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. DATAR.

Bijapur, July 29.

REAL PATRIOT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Swami Ram Tirtha wrote:—"Do you wish to be a patriot? Tune yourself in love with your country and the people. Feel your unity with them. Let not even the shadow of your present personality be the thin glass a partition between you and your people. Be a genuine spiritual soldier laying down your personal life in the interests of the land. Abnegating the little ego and hating thus become whole of the country, feel anything, your country will feel with you; march, your country will follow. Feel health, your people will be healthy. Your strength will begin to pulsate in their nerves. Let me feel I am India—the whole of India. The land of India is my own body, the Comorin is my feet, the Himalayas my head. From my hair flows the Ganges, from head come the Brahmaputra and Indus. The Vindhya-chains are girt round my loins. The Coromandal is my right, and the Malabar my left leg. I am the whole of India, and its east and west are my arms, and I spread them in a straight line to embrace humanity. I am universal in my love. Ah! such is the posture of my

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body. It is standing and gazing at infinite space; but my inner spirit is the soul of all. When I walk, I feel it is India walking; when I speak I feel it is India speaking. When I breathe, I feel it is India breathing. I am India—the whole of India."—Yours, etc.,

SOMASUTH.

LAW AND ORDER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Law and order is a hoary phrase, an ancient one. It is a Vedic "sutra", the word of Brahma, a commandment from God. People are perplexed how it can be so. Are there no unjust orders by Government? they ask. They don't know the meaning of law who speak in this wise. The phrase is a pithy one and no word can be useless or redundant in it. Will Brahma say "O people you should obey the laws and keep order?" I am aware of no country in which there are not laws to enforce order. Obey the laws means and includes "keep order." The word order is so redundant in such a small phrase as Law and Order. What is then the meaning of Law and Order? I cite from the famous speech of Mr. Austrey in defence of liberty in the case of Amir-khan. Mr. Austrey was known as the ablest and most independent English counsel India has ever had. "They are cases all relating to things, no case is a case of the 'rights of persons'. They are all cases of private law—this is a question of 'public law'. There is a continual confusion in the minds of some men upon these subjects. It arises certainly to a greater degree from the misuse of the word law. The arguments of both of my learned friends are an instance of this. At one time they use the word law in its primary sense as a command given by a superior authority, and at other, they use it in its secondary sense as denoting mode, or condition or habit of life. Mr. Lord, I dwell upon these two distinctions for the purpose of pointing out to your Lordship, that when this writ was moved by me, I relied upon the ascendancy and jurisdiction of the English law, that is to say, of 'law in its primary sense.' The case I presented was a case between the Governor-General under the Queen and mediately the Queen herself—and those who are now, whatever they were in the time of the United Company of Merchants, Her Majesty's natural born British subjects. The question is, therefore, a question of law in its primary sense. It is not a question of what law of inheritance or contract are these people leaving. It is a question which to use the language of the statute, 'is one on which their allegiance may depend.' Law here means the law of Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act and such other laws which the king has got to obey and not the law of contract or even the Penal Code which the subject has got to obey. At the time of coronation the English king is given certain oaths. The king has to observe those oaths. If he does not, the subject is released from his duty of allegiance to him. He gets even a legal right to rebel. The oaths are to the effect that the king is to respect certain primary rights of the subject. With these explanations the meaning of the phrase Law and Order will be quite clear. The word Law means "public law" and is used here in its primary sense as construed by Mr. Austrey. It means the king i.e. the Government has to obey law i.e. to respect the primary rights of the subject and the subject has to keep peace. Says Brahma to the king "O king obey the law," and to the people he says "O people keep order." The king is never to interfere with the primary rights of the people, and the people are never to break the peace. The two co-relative duties of the king towards the subject and of the subject towards the king are comprised in the short Vedic Sutra of Law and Order. The phrase does not mean as some suppose that the people have got both to obey the laws whether just or otherwise and to preserve order that is to be non-violent. It cannot have such an absurd meaning. God will not say to the people that they should obey even unjust laws. English courts have decided that even Parliament with its plenary powers cannot pass any laws and expect the courts to carry them out. No objection can be taken to God saying to the people that

they should be non-violent under all circumstances. Does not the Mahatma preach this? The Westerner does not believe in this Eastern principle. The English law says that the people can legally rebel against the king under certain circumstances. Will God command the people that they should never be violent and give no order to the king i.e. the Government? I say the phrase Law and Order is an eastern phrase. It is a phrase in which Brahma gives advice both to the king and the people. "O king obey the law" and "O people keep order" says he. A study of Mann will show that the king and the people have got co-relative duties towards each other. The king owes to the people that he should respect their rights, and the people owe it to the king that they should keep the peace and as usual the short Vedic sutra of Law and Order is used to express this idea. Read the English 'constitutional law' and you will find the same thing therein. The king is no absolute master who can pass 'any' laws and ask the people to obey them. The phrase Law and Order is not one laying down two things for the people to comply with. It is a phrase laying down two co-relative duties one for the king and the other for the subject to obey. It is a phrase laying down the 'dharma' or duty of both the 'raja and praja' (the king and the subject). If the king does not do his duty the Mahatma, an eastern sage says "bring him round by non-violent non-co-operation". The west preaches a rebellion under those circumstances. The East is full of stories when the people have left their homes and hearths and sacrificed themselves and brought round the king in that way. The west has brought round its kings by revolts and revolutions. This is the distinction between the East and the West. Europe has produced Lenin and Asia has produced Christ and the Mahatma.

I shall now succinctly repeat what I have said. I say the phrase Law and Order does not mean laws made by the king for the subjects to obey. Laws made by the king may be just and also unjust, and the subjects are not bound to obey unjust laws. In fact such is the constitution of the U. S. A. and also that of England. In England the courts claim the privilege of disallowing laws made even by Parliament if they think they are beyond its powers to enact them or that they are against the laws of God. Such was the position of king made laws even in India at the time of the East India Company. The Governor and the Governor-General made laws but they were of no legal effect till sanctioned by the High Courts, and the High Courts sanctioned them only after hearing objections against them from the public. I have thus said what law does not mean in the phrase Law and Order. Now I repeat what law means in the phrase Law and Order. It means laws which are binding on the king himself, such as the king is bound to protect his subjects, the king is bound to do justice, the king is bound to destroy thieves in his kingdom, the king is bound not to take more than a certain share from the income of his subjects to carry on the administration of his state, etc. If the king disobeys any of such laws he becomes an usurper and the subjects are entitled to dethrone him and proclaim another man as king. Brahma so says to the king "O king obey the law" and to the subjects he says "O people keep order." This is the meaning of the Vedic sutra Law and Order.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. V.

BAN ON MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The strange decision of the Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute regarding Mahatma Gandhi's Jacquard portrait comes as a little surprise to those who know the working of this Institute.

The letter of the Principal to the students gives as an idea of the 'super-human' logic the writer seems to follow. In the anxiety to say "No" to this very moderate and legal demand of the students, he consciously tries to forget that what he has written is something far from truth.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. MERCHANT.

(Late of V. J. T. Institute).

Bombay, Aug. 6.

BRITISH INTEREST IN PERSIAN WATERS

NEXT WAR

WHERE TO BE FOUGHT

Lt.-Colonel Sir Arnold Wilson has written a valuable and readable text-book on the Persian Gulf, writes Lt.-Commander J. M. Kenworthy, R. N. M. P. in reviewing the author's recent publication 'The Persian Gulf' in the "Daily Herald," London. His twenty-two years' service "up the Gulf" as Political Officer, Consul, Soldier, and Managing Director of the Anglo-Persian Company's oilfields enables him to speak with authority on this nearly land-locked sea.

Colonel Wilson, in his well-documented and beautifully illustrated work, traces the long-troubled history of the Gulf from the earliest times until the years following the Great War. The student will find much to interest him concerning its early civilisation and the medieval kingdoms on its shores.

But the man-in-the-street, as the taxpayer for past wars and the destined cannon-fodder of future wars, will be most interested in the Imperialist aspect. For the Gulf is one of those unmentioned areas of the world referred to by Sir Austen Chamberlain in his official reply to the American proposals for a Treaty outlawing war.

It and the countries bordering it, in the eyes of the Imperialists, form one of those areas outside the Empire about which we stubbornly retain our right to fight and refuse to tie our hands with Treaties of Arbitration or 'non-sense of that sort.'

During the last three centuries, whoever has set out to rule India has sought to dominate the Persian Gulf. When Portugal aimed at an Indian Empire her soldiers and sailors fought to control it. Ejected by the British, we ourselves fought Dutch and later the French for unchallenged supremacy.

Later, we resisted the Russian attempts at penetration towards these far too warm waters; and then, when Sir Edward Grey had bought off Russia by partitioning Persia between the Tsar and the King of England, we resisted the attempts of the Germans to construct the Bagdad Railway through Turkey to its head waters.

Colonel Wilson deals faithfully with these epochs; but he is silent as to the present position. Russian influence is again felt at Teheran; while the first strong ruler on the throne of the Shahs for a century has forced us to relinquish our capitulations and, indeed, to negotiate with Persia as an equal for the first time since the days of John Company.

A "CASUS BELLI"

The Persian Gulf may yet again be a "casus belli" with British demagogues musing about "national honour" and calling on British youths to volunteer for yet one more war to end war. For in the foreword written by the Colonial Secretary who is also Minister for the Middle East we are reminded of the declaration of the late Marquis Lansdowne on May 5, 1907:—

"We should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port on the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests and that we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal."

Colonel Amery then adds that this policy was reaffirmed by Lord Lansdowne's successor, Sir Edward Grey, in 1907. He then states on his own account: "It stands unchallenged to this day."

So we are apparently no safer, despite the sacrifices of thousands of British and Indian lives and scores of millions of pounds of British and Indian money in these regions between the years 1914 and 1918. While nobody seems to have informed Colonel Amery of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

There is a credit side of our dominance of the Gulf to which Colonel Wilson pays a well-deserved tribute. Imperialism is often cloaked with much beneficent activity. The Gulf has literally been a hot-bed of intrigue; and Imperialism has scattered the bones of its victims up and down its coasts and in its depths. But we can congratulate ourselves on having suppressed piracy, the slave trade and the traffic in arms, and on having churned its waters with our merchant ships as well as with our cruisers.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

right if Capitalism shows itself still unshaken and apparently unshakable in the rest of the world. She will bend to the right, but need not sacrifice the most essential of her Socialist gains. On the other hand, if Capitalism begins to crack up, she will still be in a position to fling her weight into the scales and revert to the Trotskyist policy. Naturally, Stalin's book does not say this in so many words, but it is the impression of his policy which one gets from it.

WHAT IS LENINISM?

STALIN EXPOUNDS HIS POLICY

For Socialists M. Marcu's life of Lenin will hardly do. M. Marcu is sympathetic, but he has no group of what Lenin was about. He has no faith in the possibility of a new society. Hence, he is led, I dare say unconsciously, to patronise Lenin. He treats him as a sort of inspired fanatic, who did good only when he abandoned his theories. The result, writes Mr. John Strachey in the "New Leader" is inevitably comic.

Of M. Marcu's style, the less said the better. It is really astonishing that an obviously intelligent man can write so dreadfully badly. This is a pity, because the book, especially towards the end, is interesting. M. Marcu has the greatest story of modern times to tell, and even his unfortunate methods of narration do not spoil it. In fairness, too, one should say that his book has considerable merits. M. Marcu quotes freely and judiciously from both Lenin and Trotsky. Also, considering his fundamental lack of faith in Socialism, he is fair. Altogether, one may say that the book is better than nothing; indeed, it might not be a bad book to put into the hands of a non-Socialist, in order to clear grosser errors about Bolshevism.

THE TROTSKY THEORY.

Joseph Stalin's book on Leninism is a very great contrast to M. Marcu's book on Lenin. It is not really a consecutive book at all, but a collection of the principal pamphlets, lectures, speeches, reports, etc., which Stalin has made during the past three years. Taken together, however, these papers do make up a whole, and give one a quite invaluable picture of what the Russian leader understands by Leninism. It must be something quite unique in the history of the world for a ruler publicly to expound his policy in anything like this exactitude.

A great part of the book is taken up with polemical replies to Trotsky and Zinoviev, and it is in these papers that Stalin is forced to define his policy so clearly. What, then, is Leninism as the most important man in Russia understands it? Perhaps the best method of approaching it will be by a process of elimination. For Leninism has, on the left hand, Trotsky's theory of "permanent revolution," while on the right it has Menshevism.

Let us take first Trotsky's theory of permanent revolution. Trotsky, as far back as 1905, formulated this theory. Briefly, it runs as follows:—Russia is a backward country. For special reasons, however, she is in a highly revolutionary condition, and the bourgeois revolution, when it takes place, will not be able to stop, as did the French and German revolutions, at establishing an ordinary middle-class republic. "The revolution," he writes, "could not accomplish its immediate bourgeois tasks unless the proletariat had risen to power." But once the proletariat had risen to power it would not confine itself to merely bourgeois reforms. "On the contrary, if the proletariat vanguard was to reap the harvest of its victory, it must at the very outset, make the most decisive inroads into the domains of both feudal and capitalist property." Thus here a terrible difficulty arises. On the one hand, political conditions in Russia necessitate a proletarian power as the only alternative to Czarism, but, on the other hand, economic conditions are such that this proletarian power will not be able to accomplish its economic ends, i.e., the upbuilding of Socialism. Russian industry is so undeveloped, her peasants form so important a section of the population, that the proletariat, even with political power in its hands, will not be able to accomplish the work of economic reconstruction on Socialist lines. If it attempts to do so, it will only alienate the peasant masses and lose their support, without which the proletariat cannot maintain itself in power.

"Such action (on the part of the proletariat) would have led to 'hostile collisions' not only with all the bourgeois groups which had helped the revolution in its early stages, but likewise with the peasant masses, whose co-operation had raised the proletariat to power. The contradictions inherent in the position of a workers' government functioning in a backward country where the large majority of the population is composed of peasants can only be liquidated on an international scale, in the arena of a worldwide proletarian revolution."

THE LENIN THEORY.

How can this terrible difficulty be surmounted? In Russia alone, Trotsky says quite frankly, it cannot be surmounted. It can only be surmounted on an international field by world revolution. The proletariat in Russia, therefore, once it is in power, should not waste its time on the

futile task of trying to build up Socialism in Russia while the rest of the world remains capitalist, but should concentrate its whole power and attention on aiding the forces of revolution in the rest of the world.

Stalin has very little difficulty in showing that this theory of permanent revolution is incompatible with what Lenin himself said and wrote on this subject. Lenin undoubtedly did believe that the proletariat in Russia could build up Socialism and yet preserve good relations with the peasants, that it could, at any rate, hang on for a very long time without the assistance of a world revolution, and that it was well worth while to undertake the admittedly difficult task of building up Socialism in Russia alone, while waiting for the assistance of the world proletariat. This is what Stalin says "of the abyss which separates Lenin's theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat from Trotsky's theory of permanent revolution":—

Lenin speaks of 'an alliance' between the proletariat and the labouring masses of the peasantry; this alliance is the basis of the dictatorship. Trotsky, on the other hand, foresees 'hostile collisions' between the proletarian vanguard and the broad masses of the peasantry.

Lenin speaks of the proletariat as the 'leader' of the toiling and exploited masses. Trotsky deduces 'contradictions' 'inherent in the position of a workers' government functioning in a backward country, where the large majority of the population is composed of peasants.'

Lenin maintains that the revolution draws all its forces from among the workers and peasants of Russia itself. But Trotsky contends that the indispensable forces are to be found "in the arena of a world-wide proletarian revolution."

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

This is the very kernel of the dispute between Trotsky and Stalin. Stalin ridicules Trotsky's position. What, he asks, if world-wide revolution is postponed? What will be our prospects then? "According to this plan, our revolution is to stew in its own contradictions, and to rot as it stews, while awaiting the advent of a world revolution." Thus Stalin easily proves that Trotsky's theory is a very unpleasant and pessimistic one, but this does not necessarily prove it untrue. It can only be proved untrue, as Stalin fully recognises, by the successful reconstruction, under the proletarian dictatorship, of Russia's economic life.

But, says Trotsky and his followers, Stalin, while not admitting the theory of permanent revolution, will not face the logical alternative. If you have no faith in an international revolution, then you must admit at any rate the temporary defeat of Communism, and must make far wider economic concessions to foreign capital, to the rich peasants, etc., than you are willing to admit are necessary. For only so can Russian industry be reconstructed. In other words, says the Trotskyist, "Stalinism" (for, of course, Trotsky will not admit that it is Leninism) is neither one thing nor the other; neither revolutionary nor reconstructive.

THE OPPORTUNIST POLICY.

It must be admitted that in pure logic Trotsky has a good case, but it is the sort of case which will never appeal to a ruling party. It is a typical opportunist case. Oppositions always accuse governments of being neither one thing nor the other, and their accusations are usually pretty well founded. For governments, except perhaps during revolutionary crises, find that their existence is but one long compromise. Thus, no doubt, Stalin is compromising all the time. He is not willing to stop trying to build up Russia's economy and stake everything on one throw at world revolution. On the other hand, he will not make more concessions to foreign or home capital than he possibly can. He will put the maximum amount of pressure that he dares on to the richer peasants. He will guard the Socialist character of the key industries to the very last ditch. Maybe such a policy has a Micawberish element of waiting for something to turn up. That something is, of course, assistance, either from the proletariat of the West or from the subject races of the East.

But after all, must not all governments inevitably spend a great deal of their time waiting for something to turn up? All Stalin is really doing is to refuse to bet heavily either on the continued stabilisation of Capitalism or on immediate world revolution. He tries to steer Russia along such a course that she will be able to meet and deal with either situation if it should arise. She will be able to bend to the

(Continued in Col. 4.)